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PROGRESSIVES MAY UNITE ON LEGISLATION

Rift Over Speakership Election
Predicted to End When Party
Platform Measures Are Up for
Action by the Legislature

MAY BE FILED TODAY

Appeal to the People and Equal
Suffrage Two Features—Many
More Proposed Laws Are
Filed in Both Branches

Progressive party members of the Legislature, who divided on the question of assisting in the reelection of Speaker Grafton D. Cushing, Republican, are expected to reunite and work with more cooperation, following the filing of the bills in which the Progressive party is especially interested. It is understood that this will be done today, probably by Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the Progressive legislative committee.

Several of these measures are favored by the Democrats and if both parties agree to vote as a unit they will be in a position to pass them through the lower branch for jointly they have slightly more than a majority of all.

The filing of these measures comes from an understanding reached by the Progressive leaders last fall when it was agreed that the Progressives' legislators should support all measures called for in the party platform.

While it is planned by the legislative committee to file but six measures today, other bills will be supported or opposed as the case may be during the session.

The measures expected to be filed today by the Progressive legislative committee follow:

To amend the constitution so as to provide for the initiative and referendum.
To amend the constitution to provide for woman suffrage by striking out the word "male" in the qualifications for voters.

To amend the constitution by striking out the word "proportional" where it relates to taxation, thus permitting the classification of property for purposes of taxation.

A bill to provide for a "campaign bulletin," which will be published by the state and furnish to the voters statements of candidates and arguments for and against measures submitted to them on the referendum.

A corrupt practices act, which will limit the personal expenditures of candidates for office in the same manner as (Continued on page five, column three)

CHERIF PASHA IS NOT INTIMIDATED WHEN ATTACKED

PARIS—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Cherif Pasha, who, though once a member of the famous Turkish committee, has for many years been the strongest opponent of the Young Turks.

Cherif, it will be remembered, has at various times contributed articles to the Monitor on the subject of Turkish affairs, including a strong criticism of the war policy of the Young Turks, which ended in the utter defeat of the army.

For some time he has been under police protection, because it was known that he had been condemned by the secret tribunal of the committee. The day police protection was withdrawn a Turkish gentleman called to see him, and, finding that he was suspected, drew a revolver and proceeded to fire at everybody who came near him.

The general's secretary was badly wounded before the visitor was shot by Sali Bey, Cherif's son-in-law. Seen after the incident Cherif declared that no amount of intimidation would turn him aside from the task he had devoted himself to, of exposing the methods of the committee.

BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS IS DUBLIN ELECTION FEATURE

Demolition of Slums Aim of Labor Party in Today's
Struggle—Contest Against Lord Mayor, Supported
by Irish League and Hibernians, Is Keen One

DUBLIN—Municipal elections for Dublin city and for the boroughs around it take place today, and the energies of men of every shade of political conviction are working for their candidates. Thirteen candidates have been put forward by the Dublin Labor party with a strong program for the demolition of slums and the welfare of the working classes.

The contest in the ward at present represented by the lord mayor is said to be probably one of the keenest. The lord mayor is supported by the United Irish League and Ancient Order of Hi-

STRUCTURE RECALLS COLONIAL DAYS



Parson Capen house, restored, shelters town antiquarians

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—The Topsfield Historical Society will hold its annual meeting and house warming of its recently-acquired home tomorrow evening. This structure, which the society has purchased for its permanent headquarters, is the old Parson Capen house, which stands facing Topsfield common in the center of the village, and which was built in the summer of 1683.

The house was built for the Rev. Joseph Capen, who was minister of the church in Topsfield. It was built on land granted by the crown to the Rev. Joseph Capen, the land being laid out to him in 1682. The lot contained 12 acres.

The house and land descended to his children, one of whom, Nathaniel, conveyed it in 1746 to John Baker of Boxford, a yeoman. In 1753 it was bought by Edmund Putnam of Danvers and in 1753 was conveyed to the Rev. John Emerson of Topsfield. It descended to his son Thomas, who in turn left it to his son Joseph. In 1826 the estate passed to the last-named man's daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Holmes. It remained in the Holmes family until purchased by a society, which in turn recently sold it to the Topsfield Historical Society.

The house is characterized architecturally by projecting second and third stories. The purchase of this house, together with an acre of the original land, was made possible by the bequest of David Cummings to the society and by gifts of money made by Thomas Emerson Proctor. The cost of restoring the old house was met by a gift from an anonymous donor.

The house will be lighted by candles Friday night, the fireplaces being used.

CAPTAIN WHITE ASKS WORKER ON POLICE INQUIRY

Drilling of Citizen Army Resumed as Agitation to Compel
Birrell Pledge to Be Kept

DUBLIN—One of the Monitor correspondents here yesterday saw Captain White, who has resumed the drilling of the citizen army at Croynon park. Captain White declared that he considered himself pledged to carry on the maximum possible of agitation until Augustine Birrell redeemed the pledge he had publicly made to place a representative of the workers on the police inquiry. This action, he declared, would necessitate the reconstitution of the whole inquiry.

NOMINATION CASE CALLS 150 MORE

One hundred fifty witnesses have been summoned to appear before the grand jury to testify in the investigation of the illegal nomination cases. Robert Homans, Alexander Peckham and Meyer Bloomfield were among the 111 witnesses who testified yesterday.

As yet, it is said, there is no evidence that either of the principals, Thomas J. Kenny or Mayor-elect James M. Curley are in any way implicated, but it is said that justices of the peace acting for both candidates may be indicted. The grand jury verdict will be returned Friday or Saturday.

COUNT ITO PASSES AWAY

LONDON—Count Ito, admiral of the Japanese fleet, passed away yesterday. He commanded the naval operations against China in 1894 when the enemy's fleet was defeated in the battle of the Yalu when the Chinese fleet though considerably stronger than the Japanese was defeated and its battleships afterwards sunk at Wei Hai Wei.

SINGER INVITED TO WHITE HOUSE

Upon invitation of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Miss Elena Kirmes, daughter of Victor C. Kirmes of Melrose, will sing at the White House in Washington the afternoon of Jan. 20. Miss Kirmes, who was heard in concert in New York by Mrs. Wilson, was formerly a member of the Boston Opera Company and was a schoolmate in Melrose of Miss Geraldine Farrar.

RESCUED FROM COBEQUID ARE GIVEN SHELTER

Passengers and Crew of
Stranded Royal Mail Packet
Are Comfortably Housed and
Captain and Men Leave Ship

VESSEL STANDS BY

YARMOUTH, N. S.—One hundred and eight persons were rescued on Wednesday afternoon from the stranded Royal Mail packet Cobequid, bound from Grenada, Windward islands, to St. John, N. B., which struck on Trinity rock, six miles off Port Maitland, midway between Yarmouth and Brier island, Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, by four steamers which responded to the wireless calls before the waters rising in the hold of the vessel put out her fires and robbed her of her power of communication. Fishermen had before this time seen the vessel from the shore. The Cobequid used three of her own boats in making the transfer of passengers and crew to the rescue steamers.

Wednesday night saw 96 persons, passengers and crew of the Cobequid lodged comfortably in Yarmouth. Capt. J. Hawson and 11 of his crew remained the night on their vessel, the government steamer Lansdowne standing by to take them off should necessity arise. This morning at 11 o'clock the captain and his men left the vessel, the Lansdowne reported and the steamer Lady Laurier is standing by the Cobequid.

The rescue was accomplished through the pluck of the captain of the Cobequid and the captains of the four steamers which came with aid buffeting their way through heavy seas and uncertain of the location of the wrecked vessel because her wireless operator did not know where she was when she struck and the vapors rising from the sea made observations impossible.

Before the rescue fleet arrived the Cobequid had begun to yield to the action of the sea which was running high. Wreckage from her decks was washed ashore at Yarmouth but the skippers of the steamers on search never lost hope. The Rappahannock tank steamer first sighted the Cobequid. She stood by until the John L. Cann and the Westport came up. The government steamer Lansdowne was the last to steam into range and come up.

When the Westport hove to the Cobequid put over a small boat in charge of Chief Officer Kirby. In it were nine women and children and eight men passengers. Two small boats were manned and launched by the Cobequid later. The Westport's boats took off 72 persons and those of the John L. Cann 24. The first-class passengers on the Cobequid are said to be L. S. Navarro, L. Botta, W. C. Zoller, Mrs. Zoller and child, W. C. Kenny, Captain Hicks, a director of and marine superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the charterers of the Cobequid; Wallace Gallant, Miss Marguerite and Miss Dorothy James, daughters of the late R. H. James, mayor of St. Georges, Ber.; Sister Baptista of the Sisters of Charity of this city; and for two years at Wellesley, Mass., and another Sister of Charity.

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POWERS ACCEPT BRITISH AEGEAN ISLAND PLANS

Larger Bodies, Chios and Mitylene, Stay With Greece,
Smaller Go From Italy to Turkey
When Treaty Is Fulfilled

PORTES MOVE NEXT

LONDON—The replies of the powers of the Triple Alliance to the note of Sir Edward Grey on the subject of the Aegean islands was made yesterday. It constitutes a practical acceptance of the proposals of the British minister, and so falsifies entirely the sensational stories which have been going the rounds of the press of Europe for a week past with all the significance of confidential information.

Great islands such as Chios and Mitylene remain in the possession of Greece and the government at Athens. This gains a point it was contending for in consideration of its acceptance of the Albanian border. The islands now occupied by Italy are to be dealt with separately, but Italy once more reaffirms its undertaking to return them to Turkey as soon as all the terms of the Lausanne treaty are proved to have been definitely fulfilled.

Whether Turkey will accept the decision or whether the Porte will make an attempt to repeat, in the case of the islands, the policy which regained Adrianople, remains to be seen; but there is a great difference between a raid on the islands with an insignificant fleet, and an advance on Adrianople with a powerful army, and it may prove in consequence that the powers will be less accommodating in the case of Greece than in the case of the Bulgarians.

NEW HAVEN BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO CONSIDER PLANS

NEW YORK—A meeting of all of the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is to be held at Grand Central station here this afternoon.

It is expected that problems of importance, including the Boston & Maine proposition, and the general situation with respect to the conferences with the federal government, will be considered.

HEARING IS SET FOR POLLOCK RIP

WASHINGTON—A hearing of the Pollock Rip (Mass.) channel improvement will be held by the House rivers and harbors committee next Thursday morning, at the request of Representative Greene. Representatives will attend from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Marine Society, the Merchants and Miners Line, the war department and others interested.

MR. GILLET TALK MEXICO
WASHINGTON—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts addressed the House late today on the administration's policy relative to Mexico. Mr. Gillett believes Huerta should have been recognized.

BUSINESS BLOCKS BARRED FROM PRESENT TECH SITE

Land Court Holds That Institute's Land on Boylston
Street Cannot Be Sold or Mercantile Houses Built
on It Under Restrictions Imposed in 1861

Judge Davis of the land court in proceedings brought by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to register title to the property occupied by it in the square bounded by Boylston, Clarendon, Newbury and Berkeley streets, decided that the institute held the property in fee subject to restrictions imposed in favor of owners of property fronting on the streets named.

The restrictions provide that the land shall be forever reserved from sale and kept an open space for the institute and not more than one third of the land shall be covered by buildings. In 1903 the Legislature passed an act releasing the interests of the commonwealth under the grant of the property to the institute. Judge Davis says that all the parties having an interest in the property by reason of the restrictions could join in a deed, subject to the provisions of the act of 1903, which provide that no stable or building for manufacturing or mercantile purposes shall be erected on the property.

The institute desires to sell the property when its new buildings in Cambridge are completed. The assessed valuation of the estate is \$1,800,000. The restrictions were imposed in 1861. The judge finds that if the institute or the Society of Natural History should remove from its present quarters the land occupied by it would have to remain open.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE SAID NOW TO BE AT HEIGHT

Transvaal and Orange Free
State Feeling Keenly Its Effects
and Severity of Martial
Law—Natal Less Uneasy

BIG TOWNS HARD HIT

Armed Leaders of Disturbance,
200 or 300, Held by Police as
Some of Men Return to Work
—Bain Is Seeking Terms

LONDON—The strike is now at its height in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, but it only very partially affects Natal and does not seem to be able to make any headway in Cape Colony. Johannesburg, Pretoria and Bloemfontein, as well as other towns in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, are in the full throes of it, the shop assistants and printers being out, as well as all artisans. All the papers have stopped, excepting the Star, which is being published by non-union hands.

Failure to arrest Bain and his retirement to Trades hall has been followed by the segregating of that building, the police having cleared the streets in the neighborhood and drawn a cordon completely round it, with the result that all organizers are confined there. The men inside, numbering some 200 or 300, are fully armed and provisioned, but the government is content with containing them, and is not attempting to rush the building.

The work of clearing the streets ended in some collisions and a couple of men were hurt with bayonets, but the description of what happened as "street fighting" gives an altogether exaggerated idea of the truth.

The London office has just heard by cable from Johannesburg that a certain number of the men on strike have returned to work and that Bain is anxious to enter into negotiations with the government in order to endeavor to come to terms. For the moment the strike has distinctly weakened, but whether the change will be maintained or not it is at present impossible to say.

There is no mistaking the government's attitude, and the government has the full support of the burglers and the workers in the country districts. The terms of the proclamation of martial law are drastic enough for any purpose. No person is allowed out between 8 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. Any officer may requisition transport food, coal or any other commodity at sight, exactly as in time of war.

An assemblage of over six people can be broken up. Anybody using an explosive may be shot at sight. Anybody found near a public building, railway bridges or other specified places must put up their hands on being challenged or are liable to be fired on. Anybody found in possession of an explosive may be tried by drumhead court martial and shot.

Railway companies are keeping up a sort of sporadic service and it is declared that this will be increased as more and more companies come in from the country districts and take up their positions in the towns and along the lines.

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If the institute abandons possession of the land, as it has a right to do, and as presumably it will do, as the judge says, there will arise a practical question as to how far, under those further changed conditions, the equitable easements may be of value and how far they may be merely a detriment, which matter cannot be determined in the present proceedings.

Where will the new "regional banks" be located? This is but one of a great number of questions about the operation of the new cur- rency law which is interesting nearly every banking man. Any banker of your acquaint- ance will appreciate any enlightening informa- tion you can give him in the form of marked items now appearing in the Monitor.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States.....3c
To Foreign Countries.....30c

PORT DIRECTORS AWARD \$80,000 OF DREDGING WORK

Contracts for dredging the slips of the Eastern railroad pier, East Boston, and for removing the shoal which has developed in front of the Cunard pier, were awarded to the Bay State Dredging Company today for approximately \$80,000 by the port directors. The directors held their regular weekly meeting this morning.

Removal of about 500,000 cubic yards of clay on the East Boston water front will provide a depth of 40 feet at the pier at mean low water. This will accommodate the largest liners coming to Boston.

When the shoal spot at the pier is removed there will be a depth of 35 feet at mean low water, conforming with the depth of the main ship channel. Rapid progress is being made by the workmen who are razing the old pier. The dredging work will begin soon.

COUNCIL MAY ACT ON LOAN ORDERS TODAY

Bill for Salary Increases Sent in
by Mayor Fitzgerald Are Now
Under Consideration

Action may be taken today at a meeting of the city council on loan orders that require 14 days to elapse between their first and last readings.

At a special meeting of the council yesterday afternoon Mayor Fitzgerald offered an order for the increase of the salaries of the street commissioners from \$4000 to \$5000 and the salary of the chairman of the board from \$4500 to \$5500. It was referred to the committee on ordinances. An order for the transfer of \$150,000 to the construction of a new police station in district 2, from the appropriation passed more than a year ago for \$300,000 for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant, was referred to the executive committee. An order for the transfer of \$1100 for granite steps for the new city hall annex was also referred to the executive committee.

FAMILIAR LEDGE MAY GO

WASHINGTON—Representative W. F. Murray today recommended to the rivers and harbors committee the removal of Postoffice ledge, Tennants harbor, Me., where many Bostonians summer.

SALE OF PUBLIC GARDEN OUT OF THE QUESTION, SAYS MAYOR

Mr. Fitzgerald Opposes Curley Proposition to Cut Debt
by Disposing of Beauty Spot—Not the Way for the
City to Get Money, He Says

Mayor Fitzgerald today issued a reply to the reported statement of Mayor-elect James M. Curley, in which, among other things, he favored selling the Public Garden to help pay off some of the city debt. The reply follows:

"Mayor-elect Curley's proposition to sell the Public Garden is ridiculous. If he had made this proposition a part of his platform before election he would not have received 10,000 votes in Boston. The Public Garden is an institution like our Common and is known all over the world. During the warm spell in the summer time, particularly on Sundays, it attracts hundreds of thousands of people and one cannot witness a finer sight on Sunday afternoon, when the ordinary citizen can be seen there admiring the wonderful floral displays which were inaugurated some years ago by Superintendent Galvin and continued by Mr. Doogue and the present superintendent. The coloring and harmony of these flowerbeds, developed by Mr. Doogue, I have heard expert florists say, are not equalled in the world. I cannot believe that Mr. Curley ever saw the Public Garden under these conditions, otherwise he would not have given utterance to such an unwelcome proposal.

"The Public Garden edges on the Back Bay, yet it is within 10 minutes' walk of the north and west ends of the city, which contain the most crowded population not only of the city itself but almost of the world. It is also very handy to the South End, South Boston,

and the Roxbury district. Some years ago agitation was started by some of the residents of Commonwealth avenue to dispose of the garden because they thought increase of the newer citizens in the garden would bring them still further along into Commonwealth avenue, but I never thought for a moment that Mr. Curley would agree with them in such a proposition. I think on reflection he will realize his mistake. If it is a question of reducing the debt why not sell the Common? It is just as thinkable. The Common would sell for about \$50,000,000 and pay Boston's debt entirely. The Public Garden and Boston Common will stand while the city lasts, and any man who would agitate the selling of them will go out of public life repudiated.

"Regarding his proposition to sell the Probate building, Mr. Curley errs again, because the city council has passed an order for plans for a new police station, which have been approved, on the site of the old Probate building, and there is now before the city council an order calling for an expenditure of \$150,000 for a new station to take the place of police station 2, where the accommodations for the prisoners and officers are inadequate. This building will also provide accommodations for and will give the city not only an appropriate police station for the business section of the city but will save the city more than enough in outside rents to cover the interest cost of the building.

"It is not necessary to sell any public property in Boston to reduce the debt. Boston's net city debt is about \$55,000,000, which is about 4 per cent of the valuation of the real estate of the city. The debt of some large cities runs as high as 10 per cent. Therefore the city debt is not the problem. Boston needs as much as anything else live men in Washington, who will get for this city what she needs from the national government. The 40-foot channel, the new appraisers store, the new immigration station, a reserve bank, a New England man on the interstate commerce commission, the building of ships at the navy yard, the dredging of the rivers in and about metropolitan Boston—these things backed by local capital for the industrial and commercial enterprise of the city will do wonders for Boston, and instead of selling public property developed for the humanitarian needs of the city, will enable the city purchase of other properties for an enlargement of opportunities for these humanitarian needs."

HENRY E. HAGAN SEEKS RECOUNT OF COUNCIL VOTE

Hopes to Overcome Lead of 266
Ballots by Which Margin Wil-
liam H. Woods Was Elected
Over Him

C. M. L. WORK DONE

Headquarters Close Today for
Year and Activities Will Be
Confined to the Secretary's
Office

Petitions for a recount in all wards were taken out today in the interests of Henry E. Hagan, who was defeated in the city council election by William H. Woods by 266 votes. The papers were taken out and are being circulated by his brother-in-law, George H. Shields.

In each ward where a recount is granted a petition with the signatures of 50 registered voters in that ward must be filed with the election commissioners on or before tomorrow. These signatures are subject to the same certification and qualifications as the signatures on the nomination papers except that no jurats are necessary.

Citizens Municipal League headquarters at 951 Old South building are being closed today and for another year the league's activities are to be limited to the spare time of Charles A. Digney, executive secretary. The furniture, fixtures and public and private records of public and private men are to be lodged in Mr. Digney's quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Mayor-elect James M. Curley is in Washington to interview President Wilson on the immigration restriction question and to try to secure from Secretary Daniels the contract for the government supply ship to bring to the Charlestown navy yard. After business is finished Congressman Curley, who is accompanied by his wife, will spend a week or two in vacation farther south. Mr. and Mrs. Curley left the South station last night at 5 o'clock.

As Mr. Curley will resign his seat in Congress before the inaugural day (Continued on page ten, column one)

Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in most of the large cities in the world.

Mediterranean Sea Supremacy Raises Problems

ITALY EXPECTED TO DELAY GIVING UP THE AEGEANS

Rome and Constantinople Said to Desire to Postpone as Long as Possible Action on Sir Edward Grey's Great Britain Note

TURKEY IN NO HURRY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The railway question in Serbia has been settled owing to the intervention of France, which country appears to have inexhaustible millions to give away in loans, at high rates of interest.

The fact that France has already lent large sums, both in Russia and the Balkans has made her very adverse to war throughout the late crisis. There is no doubt that she has been largely instrumental in preserving peace, throughout, and when Austria was recently inclined to be stern with her small neighbor, France found means to keep both parties quiet and contented.

Hardly, however, was the railway question settled, temporarily at any rate, upon the broad basis of an agreement, when the question of the evacuation of the islands in the Aegean again became the subject of dispute, with every sign of presenting greater complications than the original matter under discussion.

The question dates back to the time of the Turco-Italian war, when Italy occupied a number of the largest islands, which, as a glance at the map will show, are close to the coast of Turkey in Asia Minor. Two more of these islands guard the entrance to the Dardanelles, and thus it will be seen that the question is not one of the possession of a few islands but one of international importance.

Whatever answer may be given to the note of Sir Edward Grey, proposing that Italy should return the islands to Turkey, while Greece also gives back those she has taken to their original owner in return for concessions on the Albanian frontier, it is generally believed that both Italy and Turkey desire to postpone the moment for action as long as possible.

Turkey is not so crushed as she appears. There is strength in the troops, which have not been corrupted by the effeminate life of Constantinople, and Turkey is still sending officers and men to Tripoli. Italy will only evacuate the islands after the last man has left Tripoli; thus the problem which is occupying politicians on the Mediterranean is whether Italy and Turkey are following

one common object in remaining each in possession.

It is believed that Turkey considers the islands safer in Italian hands than in her own, as she fears an onslaught on the part of Greece at this juncture, if she is in possession of the islands herself with her fleet undeveloped, and her army disorganized. Thus it is probable that the despatch of soldiers to Tripoli is more or less a put-up job, to enable both Turkey and Italy to spin things out as long as possible.

Italy definitely promised Austria to leave the islands, and there is no doubt in the circles of the triple alliance that she means to do so. Germany, Austria, and Italy are all concerned in protecting, and bolstering up Turkey, and it is more than probable that the whole proceeding has been carefully thought out and that Italy is by no means working outside the triple alliance but well within her intentions. She means to save the islands for Turkey, but the question arises in the minds of unprejudiced spectators as to whether she will finally carry out that intention or not when other circumstances have arisen.

Will Turkey become more decrepit every day and her end be so hastened that the necessity of performing treaty obligations will never arise? This is the point of view taken in some quarters, and pending concrete events showing whether her apparent revival is actually in accordance with facts, or whether the reorganization of fleet and army by kind friends of the triple alliance and triple entente are really preliminary to the participation of her vast territories in Asia Minor, it is difficult to decide what Italy may do.

NEW SOUTH WALES DOUBLES SCHOOLS IN THIRTY YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The great developments that have taken place during the past 30 years in New South Wales regarding education, are reviewed by the department of public instruction in an official pamphlet.

The number of public schools in New South Wales in 1912 was 3234, with an average attendance of 171,027, against 1602 schools, with an average attendance of 90,994, in 1882. The number of teachers rose from 3926 to 6538. The total cost of education also more than doubled during this period, reaching £1,526,302 last year.

But notwithstanding the large and increasing state appropriations for education in New South Wales, the education department finds great difficulty in coping with the enormous demands, owing to the rapid increase of scholars at the present juncture.

The growth of Sydney, which today approximates 750,000 people, as well as the expansion of the country districts under the government's policy of rapid closer settlement, has necessitated the immediate enlargement of over 300 schools.

FRENCH POLICY IN THE ORIENT IS TO BE CONTINUED

M. Doumergue Outlines Situation to Parliamentary Committee and Says Diplomacy Will Be Exercised in Interests of Peace

DETAILS ARE REFUSED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—M. Gaston Doumergue, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs recently appeared before the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs to explain the government's attitude with regard to their policy in the Orient.

Starting from the principle that a continuous policy is a necessity in the foreign affairs of all the great Powers, M. Doumergue declared that he intended to observe this unchangeable rule and continue the policy of his predecessors by endeavoring to develop the material and moral interests of France in the Orient.

These, he said, especially in Turkey, lay mainly in the educational and relief institutions maintained there by France, and thanks to which the French language was more and more freely studied by the different races in their effort to obtain a more modern culture and civilization. With a view to the development of these institutions, whether secular or otherwise, negotiations had been entered into with the Ottoman government, which had resulted in an agreement between the French ambassador and the grand vizier.

Through this agreement, which would receive the imperial sanction, the schools, hospitals and religious organizations within the French Protectorate, while adapted to meet the modern needs of Turkey, would no longer be subject to local administration.

Passing from the purely French to the European point of view, the minister said that the most urgent question was that of the new state which would come into existence as the result of the London conference, and was the outcome of the desire of the great Powers to maintain peace by balance of power. They had all come to an agreement to offer the crown of Albania to Prince Wied of the Rumanian royal family.

Two international commissions, on which France was represented, had been charged with the delimitation of the frontier of Albania. The one working on the north had already agreed upon the frontier line to the extent of 35 kilometers—namely, between Ochrida and Dibra, the remainder to be completed when work was resumed, while the commission dealing with the Southern frontier had actually completed its

labors. Russia, with the support of France and England, and the consent of the other Powers, had continued her efforts for the granting to Armenia of a constitution guaranteeing protection of person and property.

After stating that he was compelled to exercise great discretion in discussing matters which were still the subject of negotiations, M. Doumergue concluded by saying that they could see that French diplomacy had been and continued to be exercised in the interests of peace and conciliation without neglecting in any way their great national interests. It would not be possible, he said, for him to add any further information or reply to any questions that the members of the committee might desire to put to him.

In spite of this several eminent members, well known experts in foreign affairs, called the attention of the minister to various matters which had not been dealt with in his statement, and asked for information upon them, but M. Doumergue persisted in his attitude and declined to respond.

GHEENT'S COTTON MEN PREPARE TO START EXCHANGE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
GHEENT, Belgium.—A cotton exchange was recently constituted at Ghent on the occasion of a meeting of cotton merchants, brokers and agents, held at the regular stock exchange, Bourse du Commerce.

A provisional committee had already been named with a view to examining this question, and the report submitted was so favorable that the immediate creation of a cotton exchange was agreed upon by the entire assembly. The headquarters of the new exchange will be located at the Bourse du Commerce on the Place d'Armes, where the city has placed at its disposal the rooms required for the efficient transaction of business.

Active operations at the newly organized exchange are to begin, it is stated, toward the middle of January, and an important meeting of cotton spinners, manufacturers of cotton textile, and merchants, is to take place during the same month.

RHODESIA IS TOLD TO CHOOSE CHARTERED COMPANY OR UNION

(Special to the Monitor)
SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—Sir Starr Jameson in addressing a large and representative meeting in Salisbury recently, emphasized the fact that Rhodesia must choose between the Chartered Company and the Union of South Africa.

He quoted the opinion expressed by Mr. Harcourt that differences between the elected members of the council and the company must inevitably bring up the question of Rhodesia's entry into the Union. In regard to the question of the ownership of land, Sir Starr Jameson declared in a recent speech that the company were prepared to defend their position as owners when the proper time came. Referring to the subject on this occasion he said that annexation by the crown would be easy, but confiscation would be impossible.

In the event of annexation, the Chartered Company would file a petition of rights and recover its property. The company, however, realized the soreness connected with this question and would do their best to allay it.

Proceeding, Sir Starr Jameson reiterated that the charter did not terminate in 1914. The imperial government had the right to renew it then, but renewal must be in the terms of the charter. If, however, some unexpected prosperity came to Rhodesia within a couple of years of a renewal the Chartered Company could not withstand responsible government.

The only alternative to the charter, Sir Starr went on to declare amidst loud dissent, was absorption in the Union. The Union, however, he insisted, should settle its own troubles. Asiatic, native, racial, and bilingual, before there was any thought of asking Rhodesia to come in. The few advocates of crown colony government seemed to forget that they had this form of government at the present moment, with the additional advantage of the Chartered Company's cheque book between Downing street and themselves.

As a proof of the statement that a deadlock between the people of Rhodesia and the Chartered Company would involve their entry into the Union, Sir Starr Jameson caused considerable stir by reading an extract from a colonial office letter of 1911, stating that any



(Reproduced by permission of the Sheffield Weekly Telegraph)

Sir Walter Raleigh spreading coat for Queen Elizabeth, one of tableaux in Sheffield doll show

SHEFFIELD DOLL SHOW SEEN BY 5000 SCHOOL CHILDREN

Three-Day Exhibition in English Industrial City Closes With Reception to Pupils, Each of Whom Receives a Doll or a Toy and Basket of Fruit, Bun and Sweets

(Special to the Monitor)
SHEFFIELD, England.—One of the annual events in Sheffield in which a great amount of interest is taken is the K. H. B. Doll Show and exhibition of tableaux organized by the proprietors of

the Weekly Telegraph with "Captain Trim" in command of a large band of willing helpers. This year it was larger and better than ever.

This unique exhibition has the advantage of being held in the Cutlers hall. Few halls could be better fitted for the purpose of a doll show and exhibition. Its loftiness, the polished marble walls and pillars and glittering electric chandeliers all work together to increase the effect of the holiday nature of the show.

In addition to the dolls and tableaux there were 20 huge trees laden with dolls and toys which, with those unable to be placed on the trees, numbered 2500 dolls and 2500 toys.

After three days exhibition 5000 children are brought from the various schools to see the "doll pictures" and the trees, and to receive a doll or a toy, and a basket containing fruit, a bun, and sweets.

Some of the tableaux were veritable works of art and included a wonderful production from the Sheffield Technical School of Art entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh spreading his cloak at the feet of Queen Elizabeth." This tableau, on a nine foot stage, was designed, arranged and painted by Oliver Senior. Historically accurate and educational it presented a beautiful and harmonious color scheme. The dresses designed by Miss Wadsworth and carried out by six helpers were accurate representations of those worn at the period, the embroidery on the queen's dress being adapted from that on a bag which once belonged to her.

In all there were 19 tableaux representing "Spring," "Summer," "The Fairy Glade," "Autumn," "Winter," "Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth," "Cinderella and the Fairy Godmother," and two other Cinderella tableaux, "Dutch Canal," "Boy Scouts," "The House that Jack built," "There was an Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," "Off for the Honeymoon," "Hay-making," "Jack Sprat," and "Where are You Going to My Pretty Maid." All the tableaux were so beautifully designed and so wonderfully and minutely thought out that it is difficult to explain them all. In the "Summer" picture a special feature was the advance wave which gave a very realistic effect with vessels riding between it and the shore and sea gulls hovering above.

Accounts had been paid more promptly and with less difficulty, he said. Business men anticipated changes in 1914; there was uncertainty as to the effect of the revised American tariff and the proposed legislation in respect of land and household property.

He, Mr. Hunter, was convinced that the revised tariff of the United States would be of benefit to both countries, as a well regulated tariff should be. He was also convinced that the proposed legislation in regard to household property and land would disturb trade for some time to come. The reforms proposed might be just and useful, but the vastness of the scheme and the time required before the change took effect must create considerable restraint on all building operations and other allied trades.

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FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTES ARE BROUGHT TO END

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—On the eve of the departure of M. Bompard, the French ambassador, recently, a number of long pending French claims against Turkey were settled. These claims dealt with the regime of the French schools and other French institutions in Turkey, the question of the detention of French citizens by local authorities, and the recognition of French protection of the natives in Northern Africa.

This settlement, together with the signing of an agreement, submitting to arbitration a number of other claims anterior to the proclamation of the constitution, is regarded as paving the way for the relief of Turkey's financial embarrassments, though it is pointed out that the question of a big loan is dependent upon the settlement of the economic question in Asia Minor. Negotiations on this subject will shortly be resumed in Paris by Djavid Bey.

FRENCH HONOR "MAXIMS" AUTHOR

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—The tercentenary of the author of "Moral Maxims," Francois VI, Duke of La Rochefoucauld, was celebrated in Paris recently. On a house in the Rue des Bons Enfants, standing on the site of the old Hotel de la Baffiniere, a tablet has been fixed commemorating La Rochefoucauld. At the unveiling ceremony, M. Camille Lesenne compared the author of the "Maxims" to Cyrano de Bergerac and d'Artagnan for brilliancy and incisiveness.

CABINET CRISIS SEEN IN SERBIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BELGRADE, Serbia.—At a recent sitting of the Skupstina, the minister of war resigned owing to the refusal of the cabinet to pass the budget. In order to demonstrate their support of the minister the opposition left the House in a body, and as a consequence no vote was taken. It is generally believed that a cabinet crisis is imminent and that the ministry as a whole may resign.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Whip," 7:45.
CASTLE.—"The Mind-Reader," 7:10.
HOLLIS.—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville, 2:30.
MAJESTIC.—"Little Women," 8:10.
PARK.—Miss May Robson, 8:10.
PLYMOUTH.—"Under Cover," 8:05.
SHUBERT.—"All Aboard," 8.
TREMONT.—Miss Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaie; Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, 8 p. m., City Club special performance, "Jewels of the Madonnas."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Boheme."
Saturday, 2 p. m., Samson and Delilah; 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Bori, principal soloist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR.—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO.—Miss Frances Starr.
BOOTH.—"Prunella."
COHAN.—"Potter and Perlmutter."
COMEDY.—"Kitty Mackay."
CORT.—"The Girl of the Year."
CRITERION.—"Young Wisdom."
EMPIRE.—Miss Maude Adams.
GAIETY.—Miss Edie Ferguson.
GARRICK.—"Eliza Comes to Stay."
Hudson.—William Collier.
KNICKERBOCKER.—"New Henrietta."
LITTLE.—"The Philanderer."
LYCEUM.—Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN.—"The Heart."
PLAYHOUSE.—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT.—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY-NINTH.—"A Day."
WALLACKS.—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE.—"Fanny's First Play."
FINE ARTS.—Repertory.
POWERS.—David Warfield.
PRINCE.—William Hodge.
STUDEBAKER.—"The Doll Girl."

KAISER PASSES THE HOLIDAYS WITH HIS FAMILY AT POTSDAM

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—As usual the December holidays were passed by the imperial family at their residence the New Palace, Potsdam. Dec. 24, or "Holy Eve" as it is called in Germany, is the chief day of the festive season and the Kaiser's family are, as a rule, together then. This year, however, the Princess Victoria Luise was absent. As Duchess of Brunswick, her place was felt to be with her husband in their new home.

The Kaiserin decorated a tree with her own hands and sent it by special messenger to her daughter. The crown prince and princess came over from Danzig to pass the evening with their parents, returning the same night, and the little princess spent Dec. 25 there too.

In the afternoon, according to his usual custom, his Majesty paid a visit to the barracks of the first foot guards, his pet regiment, and was present at the lighting of the trees and the distribution of the gifts to the men. In the meantime the Kaiserin, assisted by her daughters-in-law, distributed her presents to the palace servants and remained to see the tree lighted up.

Dinner was early in the evening, and was, as usual, a much less conventional function than at other times. As soon as the meal was finished their Majesties led the way to the beautiful hall of shells, which is always the scene of these celebrations.

At a signal from the Kaiser the great doors were thrown open and a dazzling

light met the eye. The walls and ceiling of the lovely room, encrusted as they are with crystals and precious stones, sparkled in the light of hundreds of candles, which glistened from the dark green branches of a double line of tall fir trees placed down the center.

The air was filled with the forest fragrance and beneath the trees the presents were laid out on white-draped tables. The pretty custom has prevailed for many years in the Imperial family that the largest tree is for the Kaiser and Kaiserin and the smallest for the youngest grandchild, the other trees being graduated accordingly, one for each of the Kaiser's children.

At the top of the room there is always a beautiful tree for the ladies and gentlemen of the court with the gifts carefully selected for them by their Majesties. Before any one is allowed to inspect their gifts the whole party stands and sings the beautiful German carol "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht," to the accompaniment of the small organ played by Fraulein von Gersdorf, one of the Kaiserin's ladies-in-waiting who is very musical. The Kaiser himself possesses a very pleasing baritone and his sons have good voices. Princess Eitel and Princess August also sing well.

When the whole of the carol has been sung—there are three verses—their Majesties lead their children and guests to the tables and the evening passes in the most joyful manner with an entire relaxation of any court etiquette.

Answer to Speech From Italian Throne Is Sustained

ITALY'S FINANCES ARE REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION

General Feeling Treasury Made Excellent Showing in View of Fact That Settling Day for Libyan Enterprise Is Not Relished

GOVERNMENT UPHELD

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy—After three weeks' debate, speechmaking, interruption and disorder, the Chamber of Deputies voted by a handsome majority to sustain the answer to the speech from the throne and has voted confidence in government.

The disorderly and undignified character of much of Socialist parliamentary behavior during this period, depressed the quality of debate, the right of members to be heard on subjects of vital interest to the country, and above all to give to those who are not friends of the modern Italian state the chance of asserting that those ranked under the banner of Socialism are a danger to the state and the individual.

But it will be a mistake to conclude that the noisy and intemperate parliamentary group calling themselves Socialists really represent the best men in that group or the sincere men in that party. Socialism as a narrow and inelastic political device is no more valuable than other political devices, but Socialism as the representative of a movement for justice is an element that in the end must be wholesome to the state, in the Chamber and out of it.

Two amendments to the answer to the speech from the throne were moved and lost, one on unemployment, the other urging the passage of a divorce law. For this last, 123 deputies voted, a minority by no means small in a country where clericalism makes such claims to political interference. The action of the House was uncertain as to the advisability of passing such a law at this time, and Signor Giolitti's speech tended to increase this feeling. Should it appear that the country demands it, such a law will be passed irrespective of the position of the Vatican on the subject.

The Hon. Todelesco presented the treasury report, and the document furnishes matter for serious meditation. There were many figures in it, and some rhetoric, as well as a tone of optimism justified at least by the saving capacities of the Italian people and the excellent condition of Italian commerce. Some facts stand out more clearly than others in the report; one is that up to the present moment the Libyan war and its results have cost Italy \$957,000,000.

It is not fair to say that in reckoning a Libyan budget the cost of colonial administration and establishment must be brought in as well as that of purely military operations. On the other hand, Italy will during the coming fiscal year, spend \$15,000,000 more on public education, which is none too great an increase. The merchant marine has carried 2,200,000 more tons in cargoes and 100,000 more passengers, and in the fiscal year 1912-13, \$166,000,000 have been invested in commercial companies, water power works have increased to the extent of 60,000 horsepower, and the iron and steel industry also shows a great increase.

The general average of business, in fact, has shown a healthy tendency to increase, a fact borne out in such details as the government tax on sugar. The savings institutions of the country as well as those classes of investments in which the people would be likely to put a little of their capital, show a strong tendency on the part of national savings to increase. All these facts as put forward by the treasury are welcome, but a budget must talk of income as well as expense, and the treasury's statement is largely one of expenses.

The general feeling seems to be, however, that the treasury has made a good showing in view of the fact that settling day for the Libyan enterprise is not regarded with great relish by any of the parties. There are critics of whom, however, that capable authority, the Hon. Luigi Luzzati, does not seem to be one, who think that too rosy a view has been taken of finances.

SCOTTISH OIL MEN TOLD OF ADVANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—On Dec. 23 notices were posted at all the Scottish oil works intimating an advance of wages to the oil workers. This is outside the claim which is at present being considered by a board of arbitration. The shale miners have also received an increase of 3d. per day.

RECORD METHODS OF BRITISH PHONE SERVICE ATTACKED

Business Men of London Object to Clause Making It Impossible for User to Dispute Accuracy

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—One of the main grievances of business people in London with regard to the telephone service arises out of the clause in the contract which makes it impossible for a subscriber legally to dispute the accuracy of the official certificate of calls registered.

In a letter to the Times on the subject, Charles E. Musgrave, secretary to the London Chamber of Commerce, states that the point was specially emphasized by a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, which waited upon the postmaster-general in July last.

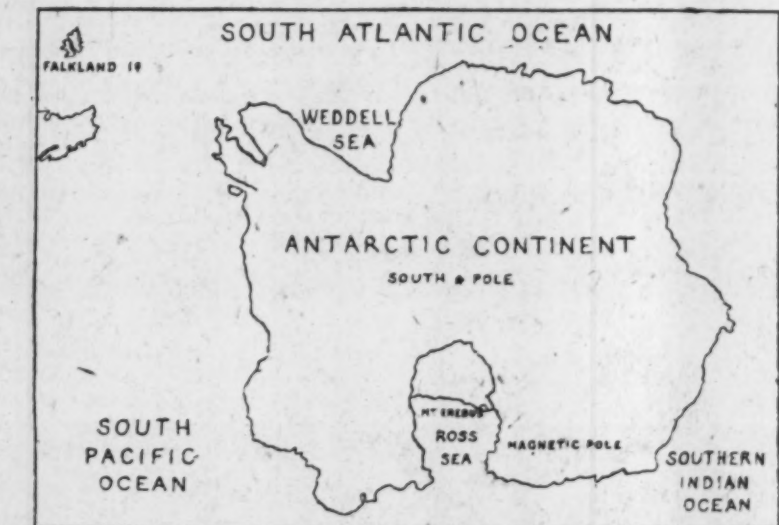
F. Faithfull Begg, chairman of the council, drew the postmaster-general's attention specifically to what he termed the inequitable character of the contract, quoted Judge Lunley Smith, who had said that in signing the agreement the subscriber placed himself entirely in the hands of the postoffice, and submitted that, in what was a business matter, a subscriber should not be practically barred from any legal remedy.

Apart from the subscribers' point of view it must inevitably, he said, relieve officials from the proper sense of responsibility which would be upon them if they knew the subscriber was not in a helpless position. The postoffice, he added, admitted that from time to time allowances had to be made for unaccountable inaccuracies, and he therefore urged that some concession should be made, that the department should not hold itself in any sense above the law.

In conclusion, Mr. Musgrave says that he understands the postmaster-general has under consideration methods of meeting the difficulty by the installation of registration meters at the subscribers' end of the line or in some other way.

NEW SECRETARY IN INDIA GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—It is officially announced that the secretary of state for India having sanctioned the creation of a new appointment of political secretary to the government of India, Lord Harding has selected J. B. Wood, C. L. E., of the political department to be the first incumbent of the new office. The political secretary will deal with all questions concerning the native states. Two more vacancies on the Imperial Legislative Council have been filled up, and the three further vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs Duncan, Macpherson and Sandars will be filled up shortly.



Map of continent Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to traverse

NEW FRENCH POLITICAL PARTY TO BE TESTED IN MAY ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The new party that has been formed under the title of the "Federation Republicaine" with Aristide Briand as leader has lately held a preliminary meeting at which some 105 senators and deputies were present.

It is to consist of men of moderate views from the left and is destined to be the official organization of the moderates of the Republican party, whose interests it will advance at the forthcoming general elections in May, 1914. The political situation in France today remains in principle the same although under a somewhat changed aspect.

The new regime developed and fought for by M. Poincare is to be continued under the leadership of M. Briand, while the old regime which M. Clemenceau is seeking to enforce will be championed by M. Caillaux. The next elections will determine which of these is to predominate.

At the preliminary meeting M. Briand described the new organization as representative of propaganda and action, and independent of existing groups, an alliance in fact of republicans of moderate views to advance the principles for which they would stand at the forthcoming elections. A committee was formed with M. Briand at the head to draw up a constitution for the new organization and it is expected that some 250 members of the two Chambers will join.

As the result of this meeting the pro-

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON PLANS FOR HIS POLAR TRIP

British Explorer to Have Two Ships in Antarctic Expedition, First of Which Is Expected to Leave Buenos Aires in October

MUCH WORK LAID OUT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The news that Sir Ernest Shackleton has decided to undertake another expedition to the Antarctic, already dealt with in the Monitor cable despatches, has aroused widespread interest. In the matter of Polar exploration Great Britain has been somewhat eclipsed during recent years by the United States and Norway, represented by Peary and Amundsen respectively.

Should Sir Ernest Shackleton be successful in the coming expedition, and all those who have served under him would agree that no other man is more likely to be successful, he will not only add greatly to the present knowledge of the South Polar continent but will recover for Great Britain the position in this field of discovery that she occupied up to the year 1909.

A glance at the map published in this issue will reveal the magnitude of the task Sir Ernest Shackleton has set himself. He proposes to go right across the Antarctic continent from the Weddell sea to the Ross sea, a journey of 1700 statute miles. From the Weddell sea to the Pole the journey will be made over quite unknown territory and from the Pole to the Ross sea Sir Ernest hopes to travel by an entirely new route.

Two ships will take part in the expedition, one coming from New Zealand to land a party to meet the transcontinental party at some point between the Ross sea and the South Pole and the other supporting the expedition, of course, at the other side of the continent. This will be the greatest Polar journey ever attempted and its difficulty will be increased by the fact that as the explorers will not return from the Pole over the same route, but will go on to the other side of the continent, they will have no food depots to draw upon.

The amount of work done by the "Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition" as Sir Ernest Shackleton has called it, will depend on the amount of money forthcoming. The expedition, thanks to the generosity of a friend of the explorer, will certainly start, but it is hoped that the contributions from various parts of the British empire may make it possible to do a large amount of very important work.

One of the ships of the expedition will leave Buenos Aires early next October for the Antarctic and will endeavor to reach 78 degrees south latitude where the first ship meantime will navigate round from winter quarters on the Graham land side as long as conditions are favorable, and will then return to South America. In the following season she will return to do more work and to pick up the shore party.

Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to complete the crossing of the South Polar continent in five months if all conditions are favorable, and in that case news would be heard of him about the middle of 1915. Should he have to winter in the Weddell sea the first news of him would arrive about the beginning of 1916. The work accomplished by the expedition will almost certainly be of great importance. It will determine whether the great plateau dips gradually from the Pole to the Weddell sea and whether the Victoria chain extends across the continent from the Pole and links up with the Andes.

Continuous magnetic observations will be taken across the continent and meteorological conditions will be carefully studied. The work done by the shore party will be of greater or less value according to the amount of funds Sir Ernest finds he has at his disposal, but will in any case be important. A trained geologist, biologist and physicist will accompany each ship and in the case of the Weddell sea ship they will be stationed at winter quarters. Another party of three may explore the unknown country east of the winter quarters and the ship, as stated, will trace out the coast line as far south as possible. Both ships will be equipped for dredging and sounding.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA CROP PROSPECT IS SAID TO BE GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Australia—The government statist of South Australia is engaged in collecting the information necessary to enable him to issue his forecast of the season's cereal harvest. Forecasts published lately by the two leading Adelaide daily papers respectively placed the expected average return at 8.25 bushels and 8.91 bushels per acre.

These estimates approximate on the opinion formed in October by the government statist, who, from preliminary reports received early in that month from all districts, felt justified in anticipating a general average of 8½ bushels. The probability is that the detailed reports will be as optimistic as those received earlier in the season.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations) SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON

A good landing place was discovered by the German expedition. Early in November the shore party of six men intended to land and start across the continent immediately. Should conditions be unfavorable, however, and the ship not be able to reach the Weddell sea early enough, permanent winter quarters would be made and food depots would be laid out towards the Pole.

The transcontinental party would then start on their great journey in the following spring. They will set out with 120 dogs, two sledges driven by aeroplane propellers worked by aeroplane engines, and an "aeroplane taxi" which is designed not to sink into the surface. The explorers will take a wireless apparatus with them which will have a radius of about 500 miles and may prove of great value in enabling them to communicate with their base.

After reaching the Pole the party will endeavor to cross the Victoria chain of mountains if conditions are favorable, but if not they will go on to the Ross sea, possibly by the route Sir Ernest Shackleton himself followed in his last dash to the Pole. The second ship, which will leave New Zealand in November, will land a party at a prearranged base on the Ross sea and this party will push south as far as possible to meet the transcontinental party. If they do not get into touch with Shackleton and his men they will go back to the ship, which will then return to New Zealand. In the following year, however, she will go back to the Ross sea to relieve the explorers.

The first ship meantime will navigate round from winter quarters on the Graham land side as long as conditions are favorable, and will then return to South America. In the following season she will return to do more work and to pick up the shore party.

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NO SETTLEMENT IS REACHED IN LEEDS DISPUTE

Strike Which Appeared Coming to Close Is Prolonged by Further Dissatisfaction

(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, Eng.—The Leeds strike, which appeared to be coming to a close, has assumed a far more serious aspect owing to the failure to come to some settlement at the meeting of the employers and employees called to consider the situation.

A great deal of dissatisfaction was caused among the men owing to the fact that their representatives and those of the corporation did not hold their meetings in common, and that the sole means of communication was the sending of messages from one room to another. In a statement sent to the employees by the city council it was declared that the men's wages had been taken into consideration, and that it had been found that the treatment accorded their workers by the Leeds Corporation was quite as generous, if not more so, than that of the municipalities of other cities. The city council was of the opinion that throughout the dispute it had maintained a fair and generous attitude in its treatment of its employees.

The men's answer was a rejection of the council's report. They complained that they were prevented from discussing in detail their claims put forward, and that the meeting had not taken the form of a round table conference. They also denied the accuracy of the figures quoted in the council's report.

As a result of the failure of the meeting to end the strike, the Leeds Corporation has begun to fill up the place of the strikers who have not applied for reinstatement. Large notices to that effect have been posted in the city, and advertisements of the posts to be filled have appeared in the press. Will Thorne, M. P., general secretary of the Leeds Workers' Union, speaking at the Gas town hall, instigated the strikers to the use of violent methods.

AUSTRIANS APPLY FOR SERVICE ON ALBANIA BORDER

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—A telegram from Valona states that over 500 men from the districts of Valon, Berat and Elbasan have already applied for enrollment in the gendarmerie service for the southern frontier of Albania. In accordance with the request made by the provisional government, more than 200 additional volunteers will shortly arrive at Valona for this purpose from Northern Albania.

The new gendarmerie corps will, after the evacuation of the Southern Albanian frontier districts by the Greek troops, occupy the evacuated positions.

According to the Rome Tribuna, the Triple Alliance will accept the British proposals for postponing the Greek evacuation until Jan. 20, but declares that at least 20,000 Epirotes will then be ready to offer armed resistance to any attempt to enforce the commission's decision. The latest news from Yanina is to the effect that the most active preparations are being made to resist incorporation in Albania.

As was pointed out some months ago, volunteers are being enrolled, and large sums of money are being contributed by Epirotes in the United States and elsewhere.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN GERMANY LAYS OUT ITS PROGRAM

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The policy to be pursued by the Socialist party during the beginning of the year has been decided at recent meetings of the central committee of the party. A statement of the policy has been published by the Vorwaerts.

Among the items of the program figures the proclamation of a "Red Week" to be held from March 8 to 15. During this week special Socialist activity will take place throughout the country, and efforts will be made to increase the number of subscribers to the Socialist organ. Women's enfranchisement will form the subject of large mass meetings also to be held during "Red Week."

An important announcement has been made by the executive of the party with regard to the recent wholesale secession from the Prussian Protestant church. The Socialist party has been very generally mentioned as instigating, or at any rate conniving in this movement, and the manifesto of the party executive issued with the express intention of disavowing this impression, states distinctly that the secession agitation is entirely the affair of the committee known as "Confessions" and of the Free Thinkers Association, with both of which associations the Socialist party has no connection.

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GEN. HERTZOG'S POLITICAL RISE IS BLAMED FOR INDIAN TROUBLE

Bombay Paper Says Mr. Gokhale Told Audience in October Situation Had Forced Premier Botha Into More Uncompromising Attitude Than He Desired

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—In a recent leading article, the Times of India deals with the present position of the India question in South Africa. If this question, the Bombay journal declares, were regarded, as far as possible, free from emotion, it would be seen that it naturally divides itself into two distinct parts—first, the immediate issue raised by the strikes and riots, and their repression, and, secondly, the general position of British Indians in South Africa.

In regard to the first, there seems, the Times declares, to have been some confusion of thought as to the accompaniment of the passive resistance movement, and the strikes which followed. There can be no real grievance against any government for putting the law into force against the passive registers if the law is fairly administered.

The grievance is the original grievance, which induced the passive resistance movement. Some can question the right of the laborer to refuse to work, but equally none can question the right of the government to take legal steps to insist on the enforcement of a contract, if in refusing to work the laborer breaks that contract.

The South African government took the most drastic steps to maintain order when the white laborers of the Rand struck, and no reasonable Indian, the Times insists, would claim for indentured labor a milder canon of public law than was enforced upon Indian labor in the Transvaal. But just here, it proceeds, the situation is complicated by a factor, common in such circumstances, namely, the allegation of illegality and ill treatment in the suppression of the disturbances.

There is no doubt that India has been moved by these stories as she has not been moved in the memory of this generation, and by India is meant all the people either dwelling or sojourning in the land. The only means, however, whereby such allegations can be sifted, is by the full and impartial inquiry for which Lord Hardinge pressed on behalf of India, and which has now been granted.

All these matters, however, the Times of India considers only temporary phases of the permanent question. If and when they are solved there will remain, it insists, the status of the British Indians domiciled in South Africa to be considered and settled. It is to be regretted, it continues, that Sir Munceerji Bhownagare, in a recent speech, should have claimed for British Indians the right to enter into any part of the empire. To raise that claim is to jeopardize all prospects of a settlement. It is a fine ideal, but one which is not now practicable, not from racial but from economic reasons. It is a demand which is not made by the British Indians resident in South Africa, who are perfectly aware of the fact that if it is persisted in it must dispose of any hope of a settlement. The time will come, no doubt, when Indians will claim and be accorded the right of entering into every part of the empire, but that will come when the rise in the general standard of Indians removes the economic inequality which places the European trader in these colonies at a disadvantage in competition with the Indian. Proceeding, the Bombay journal declares that the real bases for a settlement were put forward by Mr. Gandhi, and they contain nothing inconsistent with the essentials of South African policy. They are the removal of the racial bar in the present act; the restoration to South African born Indians of the right to enter the Cape freely; the right of domicile for ex-indentured Indians in Natal; the abolition of the £3 poll tax in Natal, and the recognition of Hindu and Muhammadan monogamous marriages.

Mr. Gokhale, the Times of India goes on to state, very fairly told his Bombay audience at the end of October that it was the political rise of General Hertzog which had delayed settlement, inasmuch as he has forced General Botha into a more uncompromising attitude than the

premier would otherwise have adopted. In conclusion, the Times of India declares that the differences between the South African Indians and the South African government are not insuperable, but remembering that the imperial government must work through the Union, patriotic Indians everywhere ought to work for the early removal of the events which at present are strengthening the ultra Dutch element in the Union, namely, disorder and lawlessness. These, the Bombay journal adds, we must strive to eliminate as speedily as possible.

CROATIANS IN DIET URGE UNION UNDER SCEPTER OF KING

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The most extraordinary scenes characterized the opening sessions of the newly elected Croatian Diet. Great dissatisfaction is felt by the opposition at the fact that the Croats of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Fiume are not represented in the new Diet, and they expressed their disapproval in a new form of obstruction.

Every effort was, first of all, made to prevent the election of a President, and the father of the House, M. Mileusnic, an opposition deputy, openly advocated the union of all the Croats under the scepter of a King of Croatia.

After the reading of the Emperor's letter, expressing great satisfaction at the resumption of constitutional life in Croatia, M. Mileusnic, against the wishes of the majority, postponed the next sitting of the Diet for two days. The majority, however, called upon another deputy to take the chair, and the next meeting was finally fixed for the same evening.

At the evening meeting both M. Mileusnic and M. Tuskan attempted to occupy the tribune together, and a scene of great confusion followed. The opposition created great disturbance with motor horns, tambourines, and in other ways, and for a considerable time prevented all possibility of debate. The president, was finally elected and M. Mileusnic left the chair.

AUSTRALIA SHIPS NEARLY 900 TONS OF BUTTER IN WEEK

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—During the week ending Nov. 13, 34,892 boxes of butter, weighing 888½ tons were inspected in Victoria for ports beyond the Commonwealth. Of this amount 33,591 boxes, weighing 839½ tons, were of butter in bulk; 177 boxes, weighing 4½ tons, were of butter in pats, and 1124 boxes, weighing 44 tons, were of butter in tins.

Thirty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-eight boxes, of which 17,819 were of salted and 15,728 were of unsalted butter, were destined for the United Kingdom. 53 were for South Africa, and 1301 were for eastern and other ports. During the same weeks actual exports totaled 838½ tons, 790½ tons going to the United Kingdom and 48 to eastern and other ports. The approximate value of the butter exported was £22,235.

The following figures give the values of produce inspected and exported from Victoria during the months of October 1912 and 1913. The figures for 1912 are given first in each case. Dairy produce, £192,132 and £279,048; poultry, £875 and £1640; meat £23,496 and £221,462; rabbits and hares, £2115 and £2959; tallow £10,387 and £45,932; grain and flour, £168,887 and £68,967; fodder, £3285 and £4428; potatoes £13,980 and £7010; onions £1944 and £3244; fruit, £7420 and £5193; and sundries £2730 and £2174. Grand totals were: 1912 £429,701 and 1913 £644,057.

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H. H. Taackel & Sons

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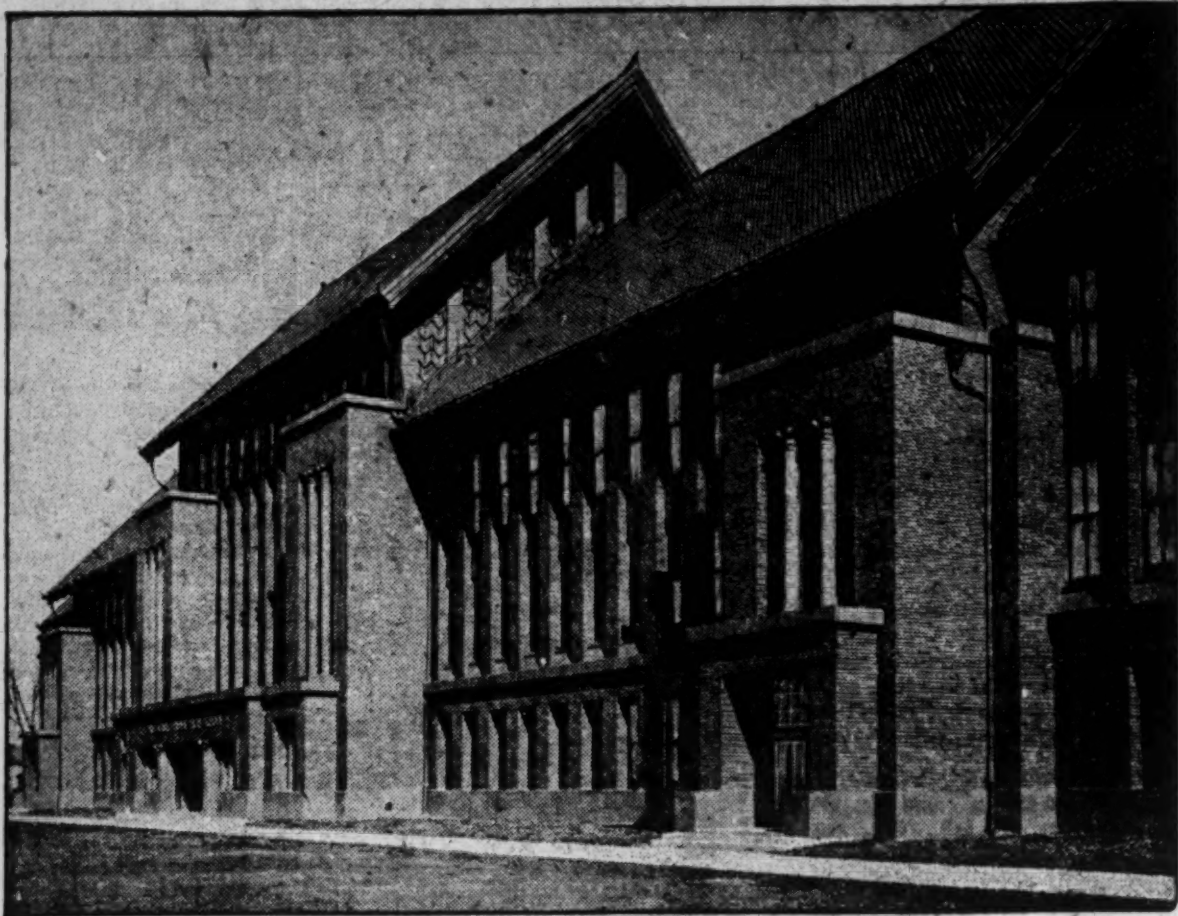
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AT REDUCTIONS OF 35% TO 50%

Thirty-Second Street, West
Number Sixteen
NEW YORK

(Our Only Address)

CHICAGO, ILL., SCHOOL GETS A NEW WING



Exterior of Carl Schurz high school building presents unusual design

Quarter Million Dollar Addition Will Provide Second Gymnasium, Tank and More Class Rooms for Carl Schurz High

BUILDING NOW LARGE

CHICAGO—When a new wing is added to the Carl Schurz high school, for which undertaking a contract has been let, and for which the appropriation is \$250,000, this school will have more class rooms, a gymnasium, exclusively for girls, a swimming pool and an extension of the foundry and wood working rooms.

Carl Schurz high school, which is situated on Milwaukee and Waveland avenues and Addison street, in Irving park, was named after the patriot, orator, soldier, statesman and author, whose ideals are expressed by the following lines by him: "Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring men on the desert of waters, you will choose them as your guides, and following them you reach your destiny."

The ground dimensions are about seven and a half acres, 582 feet on Milwaukee avenue by 293 feet on Addison street, by 837 feet on Waveland avenue by 587 feet on an alley. The size of the present building is 345 feet by 172 feet, five stories in the center and three stories in the wings. The first story contains the assembly hall with a seating capacity of 800 persons, a gymnasium accommodating 48 pupils at one time, a foundry, forge room, wood working shops, physiological laboratory, class rooms, lecture room, principal's office, teachers' room, boiler room and engine room. The second story contains laboratories, a study room, library and class rooms. In the third story are the commercial department, which is the largest of its kind in the city, laboratories, household arts and class rooms. The fourth story contains the drawing rooms and class rooms. The fifth story contains the lunch room, which is in charge of the Irving Park Woman's Club. There are two lunch periods, the fourth and part of the third-floor pupils going at 11:30 a. m., returning to class at noon; the remainder of the pupils going at 12:20 p. m., returning to class at 12:50 p. m. Thus part of the school

is at work while the others are at lunch. The accommodation at each lunch period is about 450 pupils. Well cooked and appetizing food is served at very moderate prices.

At first the city council appropriated for this structure \$500,000, but an additional appropriation of \$250,000 was made before the building was finished. An additional contract of \$3200 has been let for full equipment of the machine shop, which will enable the pupils to complete the third and fourth terms. The enrollment this year was 1500 pupils. There are 10 four-year courses and eight two-year courses, and 243 classes daily in 119 subjects and grades.

An electric clock system has been installed in the school with a master clock in the principal's office, with a cylinder device having contact points by which the different study periods in each room are regulated. There are also between 60 and 70 telephones in the building. What is considered one of the most important features is the domestic science department, which consists of a cooking room, needlework room, three-room-furnished flat in which the girls are taught the details of house-keeping, and sewing rooms, consisting of designing, cutting and fitting rooms, with nine sewing machines in operation, and the fancy work and millinery department. A rest room on the first floor is comfortably furnished.

Heating and ventilating are by the fan pressure system. The air is brought into the building, heated if necessary from zero to 102 degrees, requiring about 20 to 30 tons of coal per day, taking zero as a standard. The heat in each room is maintained at between 68 and 70 degrees by an automatic system of heat regulation without diminishing or increasing the volume of air, which is said to be 30 cubic feet per minute per pupil. It is said to be impossible to heat the building without fresh air, and that the ventilation is perfect. The air is forced through heating coils into a large room from which air ducts carry the fresh air to every room in the building without a window being opened.

The grounds have been beautified with 3000 shrubs and trees at a cost of \$1300 during the past year, enabling some of the classes to enjoy their study period out of doors.

With the advice and assistance of members of the faculty the following named organizations have been formed: athletic association, consisting of baseball, basketball, football, indoor baseball, running track teams, boys glee club, chess and checker club, debating team, dramatic club, which gave two plays in 1911 and 1912 and from the proceeds presented the school with pictures to the value of \$100. A choral society, which has given three annual concerts, a boys orchestra and the Girls Triangle Club, recently formed, which is making plans for beautifying the school grounds.



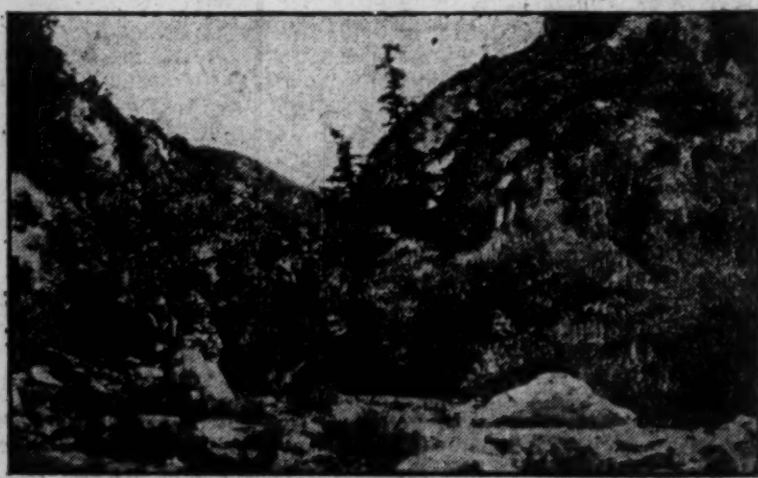
Forge room at the school, where boys learn to put theory into practise

GLENDALE SCENES ARE SHOWN ON MANY FILMS

Backgrounds for Motion Pictures Shown Everywhere Found in Southern California Town That Has Great Beauty

FACTORY FOR MAKING

GLENDALE, Cal.—Affording outdoor work the year around, with fresh, native flowers for a background if desired,



Arroyo presenting unusual combination of rugged attractions

Glendale is the chosen home of one of America's largest motion picture film manufacturing plants. The plant employs three companies of players, besides a band of Indians, and the scenes enacted in the sunlight of the balmy California climate are repeated again and again in every part of the land.

After trying nearly every corner of the world the management of this concern found southern California the most desirable base of operations. It was found desirable from several points of view. The scenery is picturesque, and can be adapted to fit usually a picture made in any country. The people here hail from all over the world, furnishing an endless variety of types. The architecture is varied like everything else. If a Swiss chalet is desired in a scene, a matter of a 10 minute ride will furnish any number from which to make a choice. If the scene of the picture is

laid in the South, a southern mansion can be found in an equal length of time. The old missions of southern California always furnish a romantic setting and these missions are copied in club buildings and private residences and can be used in any picture that deals with early Spanish scenes. If one needs a touch of winter a short journey to the foot of Mt. Lowe, about three miles distant, will bring a real cold snap. If a desert waste is needed it is only a short journey to find all the sand, sage brush and cactus that is called for. Live oaks and eucalyptus trees and the palms and

two of these being large rooms set aside for the extra people. The same arrangement is carried out in the woman's department. The men's dressing rooms are on the east side of the stage, and the women's rooms about 100 feet on the west side of the building.

There are three companies operating from this studio, each one taking a different branch. One company confines its activities to Indian and western pictures; one handles the modern melodrama, and the other and largest company is kept busy producing "special" pictures of any type the market may demand. In the cast of these companies only experienced actors and actresses are employed, while the extra people are selected from a large army of ambitious young folks of Glendale and vicinity who aspire to histrionic fame. About 30 of the regularly employed actors have established their homes in Glendale, bringing a good source of income to local merchants. This, however, is only a small item compared with the cost of operation, the bulk of which is spent in Glendale.

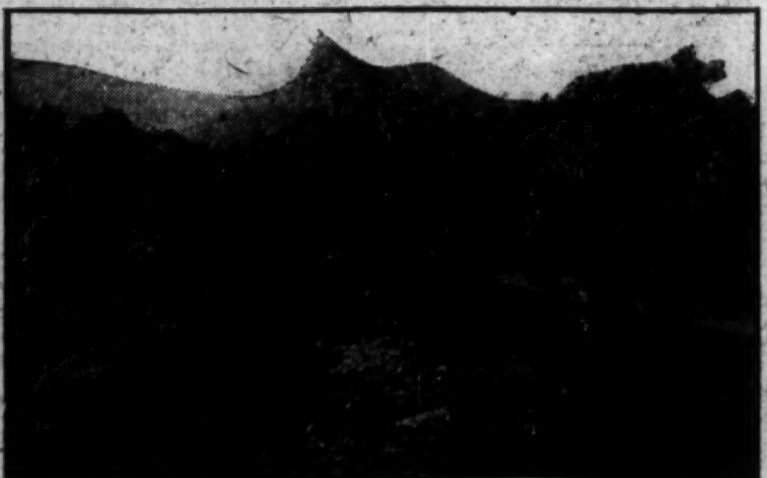
Last year but one company operated the entire year, the second one coming in on the last four months, and the expenses of the year were over \$150,000. This money was distributed in Glendale and Los Angeles, passing through the local banks. There is no branch of business overlooked in the working out of these pictures. Lunches are furnished by the company and local grocers benefit thereby. In a recent picture where 600

people were used, the bill for lunches was over \$600. A small troupe of Klamath Indians is kept in a colony by themselves. The members of these companies have nearly all become citizens and taxpayers of Glendale, and take active interest in the social, municipal and church affairs.

BROADER FIELD IN ART COMPETITION MINNESOTA'S AIM

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Prize competitions under the direction of the Minnesota art commission, it has been announced, will be open this year to members of local committees. The eligible list was extended by a vote of the commission, electing on the exhibition committee and jury for 1914 non-residents of Minnesota, as follows: Lorado Taft, sculptor; Chicago; Ralph Clarkson, president of Municipal Art League, Chicago; Walter Marshall Chute, artist, instructor in art institute; and Miss Bessie Bennett, craftsman, curator of textile in art institute.

The committee will judge work submitted and award prizes, thus making eligible all local committee members heretofore barred from contesting under the rules, says the Journal.



Bee rock and Griffith park furnish interesting place

WEST INDIES CRUISE

Also PANAMA CANAL SOUTH AMERICA

Newest Steamer in the Trade

Triple Screw "LAURENTIC" 14,892 TONS

28 Days January 31 \$175 Upward

Other Cruises March 4 and April 4

16 to 28 Days \$145 to \$175 Up

White Star Line, 84 State St., Boston

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEWARK NEWS—By saying that much municipal advertising was waste, Mayor Haussling opens a subject the News would have some hesitation in introducing itself, being, in one way or another, an interested party. Much legal advertising, city and county, is now not alone excessive in quantity, but as well a fruitful field for graft, coercion, misrepresentation and favoritism. There are newspapers that exist only for municipal advertising. People can figure for themselves what sort of a fount of accurate information for the public such papers are. Then there are, naturally enough, politicians and papers which will bargain and threaten each other over it. There are instances where politicians use it to further the business enterprises of their friends. Certain things should always have publicity. Advertising was prescribed to assure it. These are proposals for bids, contracts, certain surrogates and sheriffs' notices, ordinances and the like. Even for these the forms in many cases could be cut down and probably would be more generally read if they were. The mere announcement that such and such was to be done or had been done would be sufficient to attract the attention of those interested, and the details furnished by other and less costly means to those who have use for them. Obviously, if this advertising were less in amount, there would be less potential graft to go by favors and patronage and both public prints and public officials might be less biased. The whole question is one that the Legislature could profitably go into in its search for economies.

FARGO FORUM—One of the most important of the many minor improvements made in business in the past 10 years is the development of the shop window as a medium of publicity. Old fashioned merchants and manufacturers were content to label their windows with gilt signs. Later the windows were used to show samples of the goods sold, and today high salaried specialists in first class establishments devote a working day to arranging an attractive display in a single window. The only method of publicity superior to the shop window is the newspaper advertisement. The newspaper advertisement may be used as a supplement or as a substitute for the window display. It may be made as attractive, and it produces a more lasting impression. The newspaper is a store window that is taken to the home of every prospective customer. And it doesn't take a single piece of merchandise out of the stock on the shelves.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—A thorough survey of Milwaukee's public school system in all its departments now seems likely to be made, and made upon the initiative, as should be the case, of the school board itself. The finance committee has unanimously reported in favor of setting aside \$10,000 for this purpose and as the board some months ago, by unanimous vote, put itself on record in favor of having a survey made, it is hardly to be expected that any of the members will refuse to provide the means for carrying the plan into effect. Since the matter was first broached in the school board, the bureau of municipal research has made considerable progress toward reorganizing the city's business, and public-spirited citizens, at their own expense, have had a preliminary survey of city government made by experts. However, the school board still has opportunity to gain a position at or near the head, so far as achieving comprehensive results all along the line are concerned. To be ready and willing to do its share in the work of putting public business upon a sound and efficient basis is the least that anybody expects of the board.

Survey of Public Schools

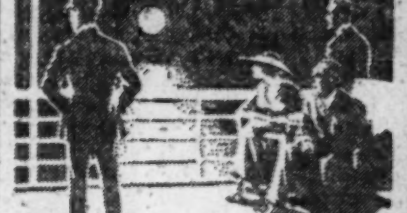
London—Paris—Bremen
1. Scherhornst Jan. 11
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Jan. 20
George Washington Jan. 31
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Feb. 21
Tharwesten Feb. 28
Kaiser Wilhelm II. Feb. 28
Throner direct. Mar. 11
Baltimore-Bremen direct
One cubic (111) Wednesdays
Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin Jan. 31
Princess Irene Feb. 14
Foreign rates from New York to
South America via Europe.
Expd. India and the Far East
Independent trips
Around the World, \$620.65
AND UP
First class throughout
Winter Cruises to the
WEST PANAMA
INDIES & CANAL
By S.S. "GROSSER KURFUERST"
FEB. 12, MAR. 10
Rate \$100 for 14 Days
Cruises include all ports of interest in the West Indies. Write for our booklet.
To the Canal and Caribbean
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World
DELRIVER & CO. General Agents
52-54 State St., Boston

RUSSIAN HILL TO BE IMPROVED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A plan for beautifying Russian hill, and other slopes in San Francisco has been completed by Willis Polk & Co., architects. This plan deals with the Vallejo-street slope on the westerly face of the hill. Where a bluff stands there will be constructed a supporting wall, topped with a balustrade and sloping toward the north and south. A roadway which will wind upward will thus be formed, and by the time it will be possible to reduce the gradient on Vallejo street.

The main structure will be of reinforced concrete backed by earth fill to the street lines. Easier gradients will be secured for pedestrians by means of stairways placed at convenient locations.

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The Joy of the Tropics
A perfect climate, pleasant ship companions, countless beautiful harbors and wonderful automobile roads—under the Winter Cruises of the Great White Fleet have "first choice" with the knowing traveler.

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TO JAMAICA—the island of beautiful harbors and wonderful automobile roads—PANAMA CANAL and Regular weekly sailings every Thursday—next sailing January 22d.

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ANDANIA Jan. 29, Noon

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WEEKLY SAILINGS 1914

CARMANIA CARONIA

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Early application for reservations is recommended.

From New York

CAMPANIA, Jan. 28, 1 A. M.

CARMANIA, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

SPECIAL WINTER CRUISES

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126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

London—Paris—Bremen
1. Scherhornst Jan. 11
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Jan. 20
George Washington Jan. 31
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Feb. 21
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Cruises include all ports of interest in the West Indies. Write for our booklet.
To the Canal and Caribbean
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World
DELRIVER & CO. General Agents
52-54 State St., Boston

TO MAINE

Eastern Steamship Corporation
BANGOR LINE
BOSTON TO Bangor, Camden, Belfast, Newcastle, Liverpool, London, and to the West Indies. Write for our booklet.
BOSTON AND PORTLAND LINE
Portland (Nightline) 7:00 P. M. from Boston, 12:00 P. M. from Portland. Week days only.
INTERNATIONAL LINE
Portland, Bangor, 9:00 A. M. from Boston, 12:00 P. M. from Portland. Week days.
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office, at City Ticket Office, 222 Washington St., and all Tourist Offices.

WHITE STAR
"OLYMPIC"
48,330 Tons
Sails from New York for London and Paris Feb. 4

WHITE STAR LINE
Boston Queenstown Liverpool
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE
\$52.50 AND UP, according to steamer
CYMBIC, Feb. 5 ARABIC, Feb. 26
Sails from New York City

Boston Azores Mediterranean
Canopic Jan. 31, March 14

LEYLAND LINE
Boston—Liverpool (Direct)
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE (II) 430
Canadian Jan. 21, Rotterdam Feb. 14
Devonian Feb. 7, Westfield Feb. 28

WINTER CRUISES
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco

LARGEST STEAMERS
in the Trade
CELTIC Jan. 24, noon Mar. 7
CANOPIC Jan. 31, 11 A. M. Mar. 14
ADRIATIC Feb. 31, noon

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BOULOGNE offers easy access to both LONDON and PARIS
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*To London, Paris, Hamburg
(Assuring arrival in Paris by Day)
Steamers leave from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

Hamburg-American Line
607 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass. Phone B. B. 4406

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BOOK NOW!
for SAILING of
"PRINZ JOACHIM"
JAN. 17, 2 P. M.

WEST INDIES
Cuba, Jamaica, and the PANAMA CANAL
Costa Rica, Nicaragua
by the new fast Twin Screw Steamers EMIL L. BOAS, CARL SCHURZ and the Popular "PRINZ" steamers of our Atlantic Service.
11 to 15 Days.....\$85.00
25-Day Cruises.....\$140-\$150
PANAMA (Round) \$142.50
Write for information
Hamburg-American Line
607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Phone B. B. 4406

YARMOUTH LINE

To Nova Scotia and the Provinces.
Steamship BOSTON leaves Central Wharf, Boston, Tues. and Fri. at 1 P. M. Connection at Yarmouth for all points in Nova Scotia and Maritime Provinces. Tickets at Wharf, also Company's City Ticket Office, 322 Washington St., Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

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TRAVELERS' CHECKS
AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE
Your own money can supply them. Write us for booklet, "Dollars and Cents in Foreign Lands."
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Dept. U. 15 William Street, New York

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
607 Boylston Street, Boston

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Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
Boston

PEACE MUST BE WITH JUSTICE, SAY MEXICANS

This Is Said to Be Reason Why Chihuahua and Morelos Thousands Continue to Enter Field, Though Many Are Lost

CAUSES ARE TOLD

EL PASO, Tex.—Morelos and Chihuahua are the two descriptive chapters of the yet unfinished story of Mexican revolution.

In other states only sporadic manifestations of disorder have moved the inhabitants. During the three years of activity Chihuahua and Morelos have not rested; their sacrifices have been immense, and still they do not give any sign of quitting the contest.

As to the aforementioned southern state its exertion can be guessed by the following sentence of a manifesto signed by General Robles endeavoring to compel the citizens to act against the Zapatistas: "Without your cooperation the state will march to its economical ruin and to the extinction of the race." Engineer Benjamin Argumedo estimates the loss in the northern state at 60,000, a number far exceeding the eighth part of its normal population. Did all these deliver themselves up for pleasure's sake? Are the Chihuahuenses and Morelosenses braver than other Mexicans?

Gen. Casso Lopez, appointed commander-in-chief of Morelos under Madero, officially reported that there was no water anywhere in the state for the cavalry. He meant that there was no water available for the public without breaking down the fences of the haciendas. And in regard to the neighboring Mexican state, the Terrazas family alone owns over 40,000 square miles of land.

Does this mean anything? Is it possible to arrive at a right diagnosis of the trouble? To say that Chihuahua is in revolt for avenging Madero is to forget current history and to make a mistake which deviates from the course of right reasoning. The men who are now in the field ostensibly to avenge Madero are the very ones who flocked around the Orozco banner to bring about the downfall of the constitutional government. So those actually responsible in part for the untimely end of the once revered leader are the ones who now are using his memory as an incentive to their valor and aspirations. What is happening to Orozco is likely to happen to the acclaimed victor if he does not take haste in healing the sufferings of the state by removing at least the immediate cause.

Six days before De la Barra vacated his high post an immense crowd heard the President-elect in front of the central balcony of the palace of the government of Chihuahua. Leaning on the veranda, the speaker pleaded for the acceptance of the new vice-presidential candidacy. The President was interrupted frequently with uproars. He seemed not to notice the opposition. The more the people objected to the orator the more bitter were his attacks against the people's candidate.

"Pino Suarez will cooperate with me," said he, "in order to establish democracy in Mexico and to make peace. Peace, peace, that is what the nation demands." "And justice," a strong voice added.

The protests seemed to have no end. Mr. Madero was little excited. He was waiting for his opportunity to proceed. The mob was increasing in fury. His staff deliberated a few moments and decided to take him away, which they did, almost holding him in their arms.

Outside, the multitude was demanding the return of the President-elect. Then some delegations with their standards entered the hall, four speeches were made, exhortations recommending the man to behave correctly. The representative of the Club Benito Juarez, originator of the Madero nomination, expressed this thought: "If you forget your pledges the people who exalted you will abandon you" and Mr. Madero whispered: "I know it, I know it; no use repeating it."

In the Japan Magazine, two years after this incident, Prof. Ryutaro Nagai reviewing the injustices that his race has suffered, declares: "To cry 'Peace, peace,' without rendering us justice, is surely the hollowest of hypocrisy."

The poor fighters who are now falling on the Chihuahua plains and in the Morelos mountains, do not give all for the memory of the idolized leader Madero, but for the love of their children for whom they want peace with justice.

BROOKLINE PUPILS TO REPEAT PLAY

An original dramatization of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" will be presented for the third time by the pupils of the Pierce school, Brookline, tonight. The play was written and given for the first time a year ago in February, was repeated this year just previous to the school vacation and has met with such popular favor that a third performance is desired.

HARVARD TO GET DR. ATWOOD
CHICAGO—Dr. Wallace Walter Atwood has resigned as professor of geology at the University of Chicago to accept the professorship of physiography at Harvard in February.

SOMERVILLE WOMAN SUPERVISOR
WORCESTER, Mass.—Miss Bertha M. Rogers of Somerville was Wednesday appointed supervisor of apprentices at the Worcester state normal school.

LAW PURPOSES THAT HIGHWAYS BE KEPT CLEAR

Measure Introduced in Legislature Makes It Compulsory That Abutments on State Roads Be Kept Free From Vegetation

MANY BILLS OFFERED

Among the petitions filed in the House today was one by Joseph L. Millard, to require abutments on the highway in the commonwealth to remove weeds, briars, brush and wild shrubbery growing within bounds of the highway fronting such lands at least once between the first day of July and the 15th day of August in each year.

Other petitions follow:
By E. B. Peniman of North Adams, that the Hoosac Savings Bank be authorized to hold additional real estate. The total amount requested to be authorized is \$110,000.

By Schuyler F. Herron of Winchester and Henry H. Piper of Somerville, to authorize any city or town to establish and maintain one or more dental dispensaries for school children, under the direction of the local school committee.

By Representative Carr of Hopkinton, petition and bill submitted last year for legislation to provide that the metropolitan water and sewerage board be authorized to construct and maintain a swimming pool in Ashland.

By Harold W. Orcutt of Boston, to require that warrants for meetings for city and state elections shall specify by name all officers to be voted for and shall state in full any proposed amendment to the constitution that is to be voted upon, also to provide that the polls must be kept open at least six hours.

By Waldo M. Oakman of Marshfield, for incorporation of the Marshfield Water Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

By John H. Cogswell of Lynn, to provide that the harbor and land commissioners be authorized to continue the dredging of an anchorage basin in Lynn harbor and may spend for this purpose not exceeding \$25,000.

By Representative Wall of Boston, to make it unlawful for contractors doing per centage work for the commonwealth to employ, except in the capacity of laborer, any person who is not a citizen of the commonwealth.

By Representative Davenport of Malden, for an investigation by the attorney-general of the matter of illegal monopolies to regulate the price of milk, eggs, butter and other articles of food in general use.

By Representative Doherty of Lynn, to provide that every street railway car be equipped with electric signal buttons within easy reach of the passengers.

By Representative Harrington of Fall River, to provide that park and reservation police shall have one day off in every 15.

By Representative Teague to extend the time limit for the levying of taxes to two years from Oct. 1 in the year of assessment.

TRANSFER PLANS FOR MEXICANS ARE NEARLY COMPLETE

PRESIDIO, Tex.—Plans for the transportation of 3352 Mexican federal soldiers and the 1367 women and children refugees to Ft. Scott at El Paso, where the soldiers will be held indefinitely by the United States, are being rushed and the march to Marfa, Tex., the nearest railroad point to Presidio, will be begun shortly. Four camps have been established at intervals along the route to Marfa, where the troops will entrain for El Paso. The women are the wives of the soldiers and will do the cooking.

When informed that the Mexican war department would request the return of the soldiers driven into the United States by the rebels at Ojinaga, Mex., Gen. Salvador Mercado said it was not his purpose to retreat to the United States for safety and then return to fight. Shortage of ammunition and the presence of over 1000 women and children in their number compelled their flight, he said.

The cost of the refugees to the United States government has been estimated to be \$1500 a day.

REBELS CAPTURE R. R. PAY CAR
VERACRUZ—Mexican rebels early today were in possession of the railway station at Oriental, west of here, on the Inter-Oceanic railway. They captured the pay car and obtained money, ammunition, military supplies, food, clothing and merchandise.

GUADALAJARA REBELS' GOAL
NAVAJO, Sonora, Mex.—General C. ranza is planning a concentrated movement against Guadalajara, capital of Jalisco and the second largest city in Mexico, it is announced at the Constitutional headquarters. General Villa with more south, it is said.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING
Abbots Woods Good
Ashmont playground Good
Hillside field Very good
Charlestown Good
Charlestown playground Excellent
Commonwealth park Fair
Cottage street park Good
First Street playground Good
Franklin field Very good
Riverside playground Good
Neponset Fair
North Brighton Good
Randolph street Good
Savin Hill Fair
Strawberry Good
Scarbore pond Good
William Eastis playground Good
Wood Island Good
Orient Heights Good
Mystic Rough

PROGRESSIVES MAY UNITE ON LEGISLATION

(Continued from page one)
the present law limits the expenditures for other than personal expenses.

A bill to abolish party enrolment, which will provide for a single ballot containing the nominations of various political parties arranged in separate columns, with the further provision that the voter may mark in only one party column.

Yesterday's sessions of both branches were brief. Among questions considered by the Senate were: The adoption of an order for the payment of \$3050 for the mileage of members of the Senate; the introduction of a resolve to extend the time of the commission appointed to investigate the taxation of wild and forest lands in which to report to Jan. 26.

President Coolidge announced that he had placed Senator Boyer as third member of the committee on agriculture, second member of the committee on public service and third member of the committee on public institutions.

The House, under suspension of the rules, passed a resolution that Congress be requested to assign the building of proposed supply ship No. 1 to the Charlestown navy yard, the lowest estimate for construction having been submitted by that yard.

The report of the special commission appointed to investigate fatalities and loss of property by fire, the causes of fire, the improvements in means for their prevention and the fire hazard in the metropolitan district was taken from the files.

A report was submitted by the ways and means committee asking for an appropriation of \$103,862 to reimburse certain cities and towns for amounts to which they are entitled, for establishing tuberculosis hospitals during the period ending Nov. 30, 1913.

Additional petitions and bills filed in the Senate follow:

Senator Henry G. Wells of Haverhill—To change the law as to the organization of mutual insurance companies.

Senator Williams of Dedham—To provide that the state library in the State House be used by Massachusetts citizens, and that its reading room and floor space in the proposed addition to the State House be enlarged at a cost of \$30,000; also to authorize the state board of education to establish 200 free scholarships in agricultural and vocational schools, appropriating \$30,000 annually therefor; also to make a court of masters in chancery; also on petition of Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge to provide that the industrial accident board shall regulate the compensation to injured employees.

Senator Brennan also on the petition of former Senator Stearns—That the industrial accident board shall regulate the compensation to injured employees of public service corporations.

Senator Charles L. Gifford of the Cape—That the charter of the Sagamore Water Company may have its time extended from six to nine years; that whoever takes a trout or salmon in the waters of a pond outside of the curve of the shore with a hook from which the barb has not been removed shall forfeit \$1 for each trout or salmon so taken; also that cities and towns may include sidewalks and curbstones in the sewer assessments; providing an open season on wild fowl from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1.

Senator Gordon of Springfield—Appropriating \$25,000 for extending the highway at Benning Four Corners in Becket, through Washington to Hinsdale.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester—That all motorboats upon Massachusetts waters shall in all weathers carry the lights as provided in United States laws for boats upon the seaboard.

Senator McCarthy of Marlboro—That policemen shall have compensation for overtime, and, except in Boston, shall have one day off in 15.

Senator Gifford of the Cape, on petition of Susan E. Stevens—To make a commission of 10 persons, five of whom shall be women, to inspect charitable, religious and educational institutions, both public and private.

Senator Gordon of Springfield—Authorizing Christ church in Springfield to hold real and personal property to the amount of \$450,000.

Senator James H. Brennan of Charlestown—That the vote on license shall be taken at the state election.

Senator C. Augustus Norwood as committee chairman filed the first committee report of the session on a resolve extending the time in which the state board of health shall report on the codification of the health laws to March 10, 1914.

Senator Norwood has also introduced bills that the First Congregational church of Ipswich may enlarge its membership; that the Refuge in Boston may sell its property, the Bethesda Society; a resolve that the harbor and land commissioners may expend \$15,000 to dredge and improve Mill river in Gloucester.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester introduced the old Senator Garst bill of last year to extend telephone to private lines.

In the House the following are among the additional bills and petitions filed: Massachusetts Civil Service Association—To extend the civil service law to cover county employees; also to cover positions in the house of correction and penal institutions of Boston.

Francis R. Bangs of Boston—Providing a commission to consider more simple and uniform laws and procedure in taking property by eminent domain; to provide a uniform method for the annexation of cities and towns.

John H. Carter—Providing that the public service commission shall fix the seating and standing capacity for trolley cars; prohibiting passes or transportation by railroad corporations to legislators.

Harold W. Orcutt of Boston—To make unpaid water rates liens on real estate and to provide for interest on the same.

M. A. Arnold of Everett—To provide a tax of 2 mills on a dollar annually upon all property for a common school fund.

John D. Ryan of Holyoke—That all license fees received on Sunday for theatrical entertainments shall be used for charitable purposes; that transmitters or mouth pieces on public telephones shall be equipped with sanitary devices.

Arthur H. Stook—For reimbursement for loss sustained by him through commitment.

Representative Cotter of Lynn—That the street railway fare between Lynn and Nahant shall not exceed five cents.

Henry E. Burr of Boston—Regulating garages in Boston.

Wendell Phillips Thore of Boston—Providing for noncontributory pensions, with a fund of \$100,000 appropriated by the commonwealth, and open to bequests and contributions.

Andrew Marshall—Enabling the gas and electric light commissioners to regulate the price or quality of gas or electricity furnished by private companies upon complaint of three or more customers after hearing.

Among 20 additional bills with petitions from Mayor Fitzgerald filed last yesterday are the following:

To provide for a \$11 tax rate for municipal purposes in Boston, instead of the \$10 rate now fixed by statute.

All loans of Boston hereafter to bear interest not exceeding 4½ per cent.

To make scalpers' tickets revocable.

To prohibit the sale of imitation butter unless especially marked.

To provide that ice cream must have at least 7 per cent milk fat.

To increase the power of the board of health to exclude unclean milk.

To prohibit the sale of cheese that does not contain at least 60 per cent milk fats.

To provide a school administration building for Boston.

To authorize one or more horticultural buildings for Boston.

To increase annual schoolhouse loans to \$900,000. The present limit is \$500,000.

To extend the civil service laws to Suffolk county employees.

To increase the powers of the building commissioner with regard to unsafe buildings and to allow him to post as unsafe any building without proper fire exits.

OPERA BEFORE THE CITY CLUB

Through the courtesy of Henry Russell, managing director of the Boston Opera Company, the opera, "Jewels of the Madonna" will be given before the members of the Boston City Club and their friends, tonight.

PRESS PRESENT AT MEETING OF STATE COUNCIL

Public Represented After Executive Board Hears List of Nominations Made by Governor

Representatives of the press were present at yesterday's meeting of the executive council, following the submission of the list of nominations by Governor Walsh. No objection was raised to the presence of the newspaper men, but the council did not act, on motion of Lieutenant-Governor Barry, which would allow them to be present formally. His motion still lies on the table.

The presence of press representatives was sought by Mr. Barry and others in order to make the council meeting more public and to acquaint the voters more with the details of the activities. To admit the press breaks a custom which has prevailed since the formation of the council, it is said.

The council, besides receiving appointments from the Governor, voted to allow an increase in the salary provided for the superintendent of the Gardner state colony from \$3000 to \$3500. The place is to be filled by Dr. Charles E. Thompson, now secretary of the state board of insanity.

These nominations were submitted by Governor Walsh: Judge Charles S. Sullivan, justice of the Charlestown municipal court, to take the place of Judge Henry W. Bragg, who resigned as chief justice; Philip Nichols of Newton, member of the commission to prepare a table of changes in general laws; Frank F. Newkirk of Easthampton, a member of the state board of agriculture. The latter is a reappointment, while Mr. Nichols is to take the place of Fisher Ames, who declined nomination for reappointment.

FAMOUS LINCOLN DOCUMENTS SOLD

NEW YORK—One of three duplicate copies of the thirteenth constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery, signed by Lincoln, Colfax and Hamlin, brought \$3250 as a sale of Lincolniana formerly owned by the late Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia. It was bought by G. D. Smith. The document was made by the chief engrossing clerk of Congress and his assistants by special permission. Mr. Smith also bought for \$1000 one of the 50 authorized copies of the emancipation proclamation signed by Lincoln.

COMMERCIAL CLUB MEN HERE FROM MIDDLE WEST

Business men from the middle West, four hundredth meeting with a dinner at the Algonquin Club. In February, 1868, a commercial convention was held in this city, for the purpose of organizing a national board of trade. The Boston Board of Trade was the leader in this movement, and 40 of its leading business men constituted the committee on entertainment. After the convention was over it was proposed that this committee meet at regular intervals for the purpose of discussing general business matters. In the fall of that year the committee resolved itself into the Commercial Club, with a membership limit of 50. Frederick W. Lincoln, seven times mayor of Boston was the club's first president.

Similar organizations were started in other cities. In 1878 Chicago organized its club, and Cincinnati and St. Louis followed suit in 1880 and 1881, respectively. Since that time the closest fraternal relations have existed between these four clubs. From time to time they have visited each other, and the celebration of the four hundredth dinner of the Commercial Club was deemed an auspicious occasion for foregathering again.

At the dinner R. H. W. Dwight will preside and the address of welcome will be delivered by Maj. Henry L. Higginson. In addition to the visitors from the West there will be present representatives of the Merchants Club and the Beacon Society of this city, organizations founded on lines somewhat similar to those of the Commercial Club.

The Commercial Club of Boston was organized on Nov. 7, 1868; and on Friday night of this week will celebrate its four hundredth meeting with a dinner at the Algonquin Club.

SOPHOMORES WIN RADCLIFFE '16-'17 BASKETBALL GAME

Radcliffe sophomore basketball team won from the freshman team yesterday by a score of 26 to 9 the first championship game of the sophomore-freshman series. This game was the first appearance of the freshman team, which shows prospects of developing good players.

The lineup were—Sophomores: Goals, Katherine Hodge (captain), Ruth Whitmore, Elizabeth Chandler; guards, Margaret Woodward, Rachel Tuttle, Helen Beveridge; center, Elizabeth Almy, Mollie Putnam, Elizabeth Wier. Freshmen: goals, Rosamond Eliot, Eleanor Jones, Margaret Roosevelt; guards, Dorothy Somers, Amy Browne, Estella Garrity; centers, Bessie Rudd (captain), Alice Bryant, Sylvia Carter.

INTERCOLONIAL CLUB PLANS TO BROADEN WORK

Electing its officers for the ensuing year, the Intercolonial Club of Boston last night made Alexander McGregor president. The other officers elected are: Vice-president, Richard E. Johnston; secretary, J. Frank O'Hare; treasurer, Charles J. Martell; directors for two years, John A. Campbell, John M. Martin and Colin W. MacDonald; corresponding secretary, Thomas R. P. Gibbs; financial secretary, Arnold T. Maline; executive committee for one year, Edmund L. Phelan; for two years, Henry J. Cunningham, Lucien H. LaRue, Edgar J. Leland, Edward E. McGanty and Michael McPherson.

The club endorsed the recommendation of the retiring president, John M. Martin, to establish a bureau of naturalization to aid Canadians wishing to become American citizens to prepare their naturalization papers. It endorsed also a proposition of Mr. Martin to establish a charitable bureau for the aid of needy Canadians.

The club met in its clubhouse, 214 Dudley street, Roxbury.

Today and Following

Removal Sale PAINE'S

In a few weeks we shall leave our Canal Street store for our great new building on Arlington Street, St. James Avenue and Stuart Street.

We are now holding the most remarkable Removal Sale ever held in this country.

These are the facts:

Every piece of furniture, every rug, every piece of drapery in our entire establishment is marked down and included in this sale.

From the most elaborate imported pieces to the smallest and most inexpensive.

In many cases

Reduced from 1/3 to 1/2

21 floors and warehouse of extraordinary bargains.

These comprise:

About 14,000 pieces of furniture of every kind, grade, style and period.

2000 Oriental and domestic rugs.

Thousands of curtains, hangings and drapery fabrics.

Everything offered in this sale is from our regular stock and carries OUR GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTORY SERVICE.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COTTONS NOW RIVALS OF SILKS

Remarkable advance in summer fabrics

A story almost as astounding as some in the "Arabian Nights" might be written around the rise in importance and perfection of design of the cotton fabrics during the last two or three years. That they are now worthy rivals of the silk goods no one will deny. In design and coloring they are certainly the equal of any silk materials; there is quite as much variety in the weaves, and last but not least they are quite as expensive.

It wasn't so long ago that cotton fabrics were rather looked down upon. One spoke of the "little cotton frock" in terms perhaps of affection, but hardly of respect. The "little cotton frock" was a useful gown to wear in the morning and to informal events in the afternoon, but it was seldom seen after the electric lights were turned on. Today the cotton frock must be given careful consideration. Even the importers are recognizing its position in the wardrobe, and many of the leading ones, who have heretofore given their entire attention to silk and woolen fabrics, are now showing the latest cotton novelties.

There are still, of course, the simple little cotton frocks, fashioned from dimity, voile and cotton crepes of an inexpensive kind, to be worn in the morning, just as there are the tulle dresses of silk, but there are also very chic and good-looking gowns fashioned from the novelty cotton fabrics which are as handsome as any silk gowns, and which can be worn to formal social functions both before and after the lights are lit. And these cotton frocks often cost more than the silk ones, for the novelty cotton goods are not by any means cheap materials.

Now is the time to buy these cottons if one desires a wide selection from which to make a choice. It was a fact that many of the prettiest and most effective designs were sold out early in the season last year and were not replaced later, so that the early shopper profited. And now is also the time to make up many of these little frocks.

It is true that the spring styles have not yet been decided upon, but no very radical changes are expected. The changes in the last two or three years have been changes in fabrics and coloring, rather than in style. And while there will be changes, of course, they will not be so radical that one will feel ashamed of the gowns she might fashion now. It is pretty well known at the present time that certain features will be continued and developed in the spring frocks, and that the changes will be along definite lines. For instance, there will be flounces and puffings, ruchings and shirtings, tunics and paniers, and various drapings.

The most popular cotton fabric is one with a crepe weave, says a New York Tribune writer. This Vogue for crepe weaves holds in regard to silk and woolen materials quite as much as in connection with the cottons. The plain crepe is lost sight of in the mass of fancy crepes of every description. The crepes in the very fine weaves are dyed in the yarn, not in the piece, as formerly, and are woven on the hand looms of France. By this process it is possible to get the exquisite shot or glaze effects which are apparently the leading novelty in the lightweight cottons. There are numerous plays introduced by a broken ladder effect, by em-

MARCEL WAVE LIKE HORSE SHOE

Other new styles of coiffure

The marcel wave is now put into the hair in a horse-shoe shape. This is done by parting the hair in front only two or three inches back from the forehead. The first wave starts one side of this part and completely encircles it, ending on the other side of the part opposite to where it began. The rest of the hair is waved parallel to this curve. This is just right for the new coiffure. The hair on top can be puffed up just a little at the back, so that the hair dressing seems to be gently inclined upward on top.

This style of hairdressing is finished at the back either by the casque coiffure, which is a soft waved strand that goes over the knotted hair ends and conceals them, or the hair ends may be twisted into a low soft knot at the nape of the neck with brilliant pins thrust into the coil.

A few short "scolding locks" about the face, lightly curled, always take away from the severity of this fashion, and oval shaped faces can now permit themselves the addition of the Josephine curls that drop over the ears. For those who cannot stand the simplicity of this coiffure a long strand of hair is wound about the head, crown fashion, with woven knots in it just where it is most becoming to the peculiar shape of each person's head. Whatever is lacking in the head contour may be made up by the placing of the soft bunches of hair.

Transformations are now so well known that a recent daring introduction of blue, pink or orange hair to match a fancy or fanciful costume was not received with the exclamations it would once have called forth. It is not likely to become a general fashion, however, any more than the powdered hair—it is becoming to so few. Where white tresses are really charming and permissible is when an evening gown is worn of the style culled from the days when powdered wigs were the fashion.

A French coiffeur has launched a new style of waving hair. No ends are visible; the hair falls in bowlike loops from an invisible center on top of the head.

brodery and by jacquard figures. One of the dressiest crepes shows a large dot in artificial silk, while others display a bordered pattern in handsome Chinese embroidery.

The bordered goods are very easy to manipulate this season, when flounces of all kinds are acceptable to the mode of the hour. Some of the most effective are developed in the heavy white embroidery of the Chinese on a pale pastel tinted background of cotton crepe. A gown of this kind requires practically no other decoration. Two or three of the borders may be arranged as flounces. If the wearer is stout, the skirt will be more becoming if the flounces are broken in front and in the back by a straight panel. The waist is sure to be on the kimono order, with the surplice draping in the front, and the girle should strike the color note. The Roman stripe strikes the color note. The Roman stripe strikes the color note. The Roman stripe strikes the color note.

HOME HELPS

To keep bread and butter moist when cut, place it in a cool place and cover with a table napkin that has been wrung out in cold water and many hours after it will be as moist as when fresh cut.—Chicago Journal.

To wash Persian rugs or carpets, take cold water and plain soap and scrub with a small scrubbing brush; use plenty of soap and wipe in the direction of the pile with a clean cloth as you go along. The rugs will come out perfectly fresh and new.

To keep brass like new, rub over a little furniture cream and polish it with a soft duster; by so doing the lacquer is retained and the articles do not become tarnished.

COOKING BASKET

A basket for paper bag cooking overcomes a common objection to cooking with paper bags, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. With this basket the difficulty of removing the cooked food from the oven without the bag bursting and spilling the juices of the food is removed. Special bags come fitted to the basket, which also has a lid and can be placed on the table if desired.

KITCHEN FITNESS AND BEAUTY

Simple laws with which work must be in harmony

It has taken many years, and in some places it may take many more, to teach the economics of women's labor in the home, and the value in dollars and cents of considering her resources, writes Helen Louise Johnson in the Woman's World.

There is no question but that a definite study should be made of the conditions under which the work of any household is carried on, in order to improve these in every possible way. The kitchen should be looked upon as a workshop where thought should be applied to see where time and effort may be saved. Most of us would like to begin with a new workshop made to fit our needs. This being wholly out of the question, how may the old one be rearranged?

There are certain simple laws which must be kept in mind, such as that heat rises; light comes from the sky, not the earth; therefore comes in at the tops of rooms and windows; that it takes two holes to make ventilation; and rough surfaces catch the dirt. Some kitchens cannot be changed, except in improvement of equipment. And then come the troublesome question, what shall I select?

The selection of utensils and kitchen furnishings should be made from the viewpoint of your own needs. There are places even considered warm in some portions of this country where refrigerators are not required; there are others where they are indispensable. If your family is small, and you daily cook small portions of everything, it means waste of fuel, time and material to select roasting and saucapans, which may be required once or twice a year or when company comes.

There are general artistic rules which apply to the selection of kitchen furnishings just as much as to other things in the household. To be truly beautiful, all articles should be in good shape, should disclose their purpose, and be appropriate for such use. Milk pitchers with twisted handles difficult to keep clean and with noses out of which the liquid will not pour without spilling, are not labor-saving devices, nor even beautiful.

Fitness depends upon shape, size and enduring quality. Color is a secondary consideration, all right in its place, but other things should come first. There is no one material which is alone ideal for the making of utensils. Different materials should be selected for different uses. Both food and utensils are made up of chemical compounds, which means that the utensils are necessarily somewhat affected by the materials cooked in them. Strong acids affect aluminum, and strong alkalis act upon enamel, and if you do not know these things your utensils must suffer by the use to which you submit them.

TINY FESTOONS A PRETTY FINISH

A beautiful finish for a scalloped edging in the buttonhole festoon, with picots. These little buttonhole festoons, added to a scallop, give an appearance not unlike the finish of the lovely Hodebo work, says the Detroit Free Press.

To make festoons, carry a thread from one scallop to the next, then back again. Over these two threads, buttonhole in close buttonhole stitch to the center, then form the picot, which is made by taking a small loop back into the buttonhole; cover this little loop with close buttonhole stitches and continue to fill the festoon with the close buttonhole stitches.

The work must be closely and evenly done, or the edge will not have the clean cut look so essential to its beauty. The buttonhole scallops should be well padded before working, for the raised scallops make the delicate festoon work more noticeable.

A luncheon set, decorated with an edging of this sort and a monogram, would be very handsome.

LEATHER HANGER

A small piece of leather sewed firmly on overcoats makes a hanger that will practically outwear the coat, says the New York Sun. The leather should have the surface side turned to prevent the collar from soiling.

WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR GOWN

Practical directions that will help you

The best thing I know for the beginner in dressmaking to undertake is the one-piece dress—a house dress, for example, with a skirt and an unlined waist, writes Annette Wilson in the Woman's World. A shirt waist calls for certain traditional details of finish. A fitted lining, sometimes as the starting point for the beginner, is, in fact, quite worthy the skill of an experienced dressmaker. In the house dress the fundamental principles of draping and fitting are presented in their simplest forms.

Select the pattern you prefer, open it, and identify each piece, and learn the meaning of its markings (perforations and notches) by referring to the directions printed on the pattern envelope. On each piece there are two large perforations that indicate the way the pattern is to be laid on the cloth.

A real beginner will find it helpful to lay a ruler or yardstick on a line with these two perforations, and, with a soft pencil, draw a long line almost, if not quite, the length of the pattern piece. This may be more readily followed by the eye, and will make easier the correct laying out on plain material.

Take one of the skirt gores, for example. You will notice that the front edge is not straight, but slopes inward a little from the bottom toward the top. When you lay this piece of the pattern on the cloth, have its front edge, at the bottom of the gore, touching the selvage. Measure in from the selvage to the drawn line, then have the line just the same distance in at the top of the gore, and you may be certain the pattern is laid on correctly without looking underneath it to discover the lengthwise thread of the material.

The front gore and usually the back have no seam at their centers, but are out by folding the material lengthwise, and laying the straight edge that has a single perforation evenly along this fold. These perforations have to do with the laying out of the pattern. There are others that indicate constructive points in the making, and these must be transferred to the material.

The best way of doing this is by taking the stitches, known as tailors' tacks, through the material at the points where the perforations appear on the pattern. You cannot do this while the pattern is in position, so the places must be marked. Most of the sections of a garment are cut in duplicate—that is, the material is folded so that two portions (one for each side) are cut at the same time by the one pattern piece.

To cut them fold the material in half, with the two cut ends together, and the right side, or face of the goods, inside. The wrong side will now be uppermost, and you can make a mark through each of the marking perforations with a lead pencil, tailors' chalk, or by running a pin straight through the middle of the perforation and the two layers of material. When you lift the pattern off (and I advise you not to lift any until all have been cut out), make the tailors' tacks where the pins indicate.

As an aid in even fitting make a line of colored basting down the center of the front gore (the back, too, if it has no seam), the center back and center front of the waist, if it does not close at the center front. To drape the skirt, slip it on and pin it to the belt at the center-front and center-back, then at the sides. The colored basting that were made down the center of the front and back gores are guides to the even hanging of the two sides.

FROCK OF FLOWERED CHALLIS

Front closing and drapery at one side



Flowered challis are wonderfully charming and dainty this season, showing the prettiest possible coloring. They make ideal frocks for young girls, and this one shows the fashionable front closing and drapery at one side of the front. The same model would be pretty made up in a simple silk, in henrietta cloth, in one of the new wool crepes or in any similar material, and, if the skirt is made plain instead of draped, as shown in the small view, it becomes available for washable fabrics.

Since midwinter is the season for making these last, that hint will be of value. Girls almost uniformly are wearing frocks made with open necks and rolling collars, but the stock collar can be substituted if it proves to be more becoming.

Everything with a crepe finish is essentially fashionable. Either crepe de chine or wool crepe in a pretty shade of rose or blue would be most attractive made in this way, with the collar and sleeve flirts of white muslin, a belt of matching suede and just a little tie of black.

The skirt is cut in three pieces. If more drapery is liked, both fronts can be cut full, and, if preferred, the sleeves can be cut to three quarter length.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar; the width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the dress (7637) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

CINNAMON CAKE

One half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 eggs, 3 teaspoonsful cinnamon, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder, 1 1/2 cups flour. This is nice made in layers with jelly between or any other desired filling or baked in a solid cake.

PEACH CAKE

One pint flour, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonsful sugar, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 level tablespoonsful butter, 1 cup milk. Mix flour, butter, salt, sugar and baking powder all well together; beat egg well in a cup and fill cup up with milk; pour in the above and beat well; pour into a well-greased pan; stick halves of peaches all over dough, fill the peach with sugar and bake in a quick oven. Serve with cream.

NUT BREAD

Two eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 scant cups sweet milk, 1 cup chopped nuts, 4 heaping tablespoonsful baking powder, 4 cups flour. Beat egg and sugar, then add milk, nuts and flour; beat well, pour in well-greased pans, let stand for one half hour and bake 45 minutes.

CHERRY PUDDING

One half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoonful baking powder and 1 cup flour. Put 2 spoonfuls of batter in cup, then 2 or 3 tablespoonsful of cherries (having all the juice drained off); then cover cherries with more batter, place cups in a steamer and steam until done (about one hour). This will make six large cups.

Sauce—One cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter; mix well, then take 1 tablespoonful flour and mix with a little cold water. Add one pint of boiling water, to the flour and water, then add to sugar and butter and cook. Flavor with vanilla, or if liked in place of vanilla add 1/2 cup of maple syrup. (This is very nice.)

CARROT PUDDING

One and one half cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup beef suet chopped fine, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup currants, 1 cup raw potatoes chopped fine, 1 cup raw carrots chopped fine, 1 teaspoon soda. Steam three hours.

Sauce—One half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch, 1 egg. Beat all well and pour enough boiling water on to make a sauce like cream.

DUMPLINGS THAT NEVER FAIL Two cups of flour, 2 heaping teaspoonsful of baking powder, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt and 1 cup of sweet milk. Stir and drop in small spoonfuls into plenty of water, in which meat is boiling. Boil with cover off for 15 minutes, then put cover on and boil 10 minutes longer. These are very fine with either beef or chicken.

NOODLES

Take 2 eggs, beat them well, 2 tablespoonsful cold water, 1 teaspoonful of salt and flour, enough to make rather stiff dough. Roll rather thin and let dry an hour or more. Roll up and cut in fine shreds, drop in boiling broth and boil for 30 minutes. These are nice for either chicken or beef.

EASY COOKING

Bread and pies may be baked in the little tin oven on top of the stove at ever so much less cost of gas and it will almost always take the place of the big oven. When not in use it may stand on top of the table or on a shelf, and pies, cakes, bread and biscuits may be kept in it, says the Hartford Times.

WORTH KNOWING

To remove cocoa and chocolate stains from table linen soak overnight in cold water, then pour boiling water through the stains from a good height.

Always let the cold water run from the faucet a few moments in the morning, or after it has stood in the pipes, as it is often impure from the sediment in them.

Bread crumbs, to be used in dishes, will be better seasoned if turned into a dish with a little melted butter, then add seasonings and mix well.

Clean currants by rubbing well in flour, then wash and dry them and they will be ready for use.—Janesville Gazette.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE." The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Blacks and Polishes Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "FRENCH GLOSS," 10c. "ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. 25c. "BULLY SHINE" size 10c. "DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 25c. "STAR" size 10c. "CHIC" liquid dressing for cleaning and recoloring all kinds and colors of Suede, Buck and Nubuck footwear. Any color, 25c. "BULLY SHINE." A water-proof paste polish for all kinds of black shoes and old rubbers. Blacks, polishes, softens and preserves. Contains oil and waxes to polish and preserve the leather. Large tin boxes, 10c. Boxes open with a key. Russet "Bully Shine" same size and price.

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Can be worn either high or low neck. Adjustable at waist without alteration. Either of the TWO FRONTS can be worn outside. A practical Kimono, Negligee, Slip-on, Cover-all Apron, House Dress or Bungalow Dress all in one Garment. Ask your dealer for it by name. If not sold by him, send his name, your size, material and color wanted, and we will fill your order. Sizes 34 to 46. Made in striped or figured Percale, dark ground colors, navy, delft blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white. Also plain delft blue. Light ground colors in white and black, white and blue and white and pink. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price, \$1.65. Gingham, striped blue and gray; checks in blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price, \$1.75. Fancy figured Crepe in light blue, navy, tan, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match, \$2.50; trimmed with satin, \$3.50; trimmed with satin, \$5.50.

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Know of the thousand, and one uses of KNOX Gelatine. Jellies, creams, frozen desserts, salads and candies. It improves every course. Try the excellent salad recipe below.

Knox Cheese Salad

1/2 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine. 1/2 cup cold water. 1 cup whipped cream. 1/2 cup cheese. Salt. Parsley. 1/2 cup American cheese. Soak gelatine in the cold water and dissolve over hot water. Moisten cream cheese with a little cream and work until smooth. Add American cheese, whipped cream and gelatine. Season and turn into individual molds. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise.

NOODLES

Take 2 eggs, beat them well, 2 tablespoonsful cold water, 1 teaspoonful of salt and flour, enough to make rather stiff dough. Roll rather thin and let dry an hour or more. Roll up and cut in fine shreds, drop in boiling broth and boil for 30 minutes. These are nice for either chicken or beef.

COOKING DONE IN BASE BURNER

For the past two winters we have done the greater part of our vegetable cooking in a base-burner coal stove, using as an oven the lower part of the stove after the ash pan has been removed. Be sure to shake down all ashes and cinders before removing the pan, which insures safety from ashes in the food below. It also makes the fire burn brighter, says the Woman's Home Companion.

In this improvised oven a jar of beans will bake equally as well as in the range oven. In a covered baking dish apples will bake quickly, also meat in any manner, as well as vegetables. Potatoes baked with a roast are delicious, and one could not ask for anything better than potatoes baked on the floor of the oven in their jackets. However, we reached the crowning success of our experiment, when we baked beautiful fluffy muffins and gems, first covering the gem tins with a dripping pan.

We have a small nickel kettle which we keep on the back of the stove to keep the air in the room moist. So from meats and vegetables down to dessert, for we are able to bake excellent pudding also, we can serve a splendid dinner all from our coal stove, which has proved to be a great labor and fuel saving device.

TABLE PROTECTED

A piece of wax paper placed under the centerpiece on a polished table will prevent the linen from adhering to the table in hot weather, as well as prevent a stain from cold water or an overfilled vase or rose bowl.—New York Sun.

Japan-United States Amity Extolled

Speakers at Tremont Temple Meeting Also Lay Special Stress on Boston's Close Relations With Island Nation—Late Consul and Curator of Museum Honored

Amity between Japan and the United States and particularly the relations between that country and Boston were extolled by the speakers at the joint conference of Japanese and Americans of this city at Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple last night. J. Randolph Goudge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presided.

Appreciation of the services of Edwin H. Walcott, late honorary consul for Japan at Boston, and Okakura Kakuzo, late curator of the department of Chinese and Japanese art at the Museum of Fine Arts in this city was one of the major objects of the meeting.

President Goudge gave reminiscences of college friendships with Japanese. Prof. Edward S. Morse, director of the Peabody Museum at Salem, told of Japan's contribution to technical knowledge. Prof. M. Anesaki, now lecturing on Japanese literature and experiences in Harvard University, outlined the problems of modern Japan, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, cited aspects of ancestor worship.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN ACTIVITY IN WESTERN END OF STATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—That Springfield is to be the center of suffrage activity of western Massachusetts during the coming year, which is to be marked by a strenuous campaign to put the suffrage amendment through the Legislature, is the statement of Mrs. Henry W. Pinkham of Boston, chairman of the organization committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, who is in town for the meeting of the state board of directors today. Massachusetts is to take its place

as a campaign state this year, and Mrs. Pinkham is confident that by means of this plan of organizing the legislative districts, the amendment will pass both houses at this session of the Legislature and be submitted to the voters in 1915.

SUFFRAGE MEASURES INTRODUCED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Both branches of the Legislature here Wednesday received woman suffrage bills, giving women the right to vote for presidential electors, senators and congressmen.

STATE FRUIT MEN HEAR SHORT TALKS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Short lectures on spraying, orchard fertilizers, peach growing, bees for the orchardist and fruit farming experiences is the program of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association annual convention here today and tomorrow. Much time is given to discussions and the trade exhibit assembled on the lower floor of the new municipal building.

U. S. WANTS TO AMEND SHOE SUIT

Arguments on the government's request to amend its dissolution suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company are to be heard in the district court Feb. 3. The government seeks to charge that the monopoly extended only to the machinery used in bottling shoes, and to leases.

STATE UNIVERSITY HELPS CITIZENS

Illinois Institution in Midwinter Has Special Short Courses for Adults in Farming, Housekeeping, Road Building, Ceramics

CLASSES MUCH VALUED

URBANA, Ill.—Mature workers, well taught in the school of experience, now are given opportunity to perfect their knowledge by means of courses of study at the University of Illinois, and many have taken advantage of this means to solve questions that baffled them.

The step was taken in the belief that the time has arrived when a university must do more than to train young men and women in the formative period, and

the instruction given, the demonstrations made and the machinery exhibited will prove of value also to contractors, contractors' foremen, and to highway commissioners and others interested in road improvement.

It is not expected that the product of the short course will be experienced, efficient road engineers, but it is believed that even experienced civil engineers who have not made a specialty of road engineering may receive valuable help. It is also believed that men without experience in general engineering or in road work may receive valuable points concerning road and bridge construction, and may also acquire some first-hand knowledge of road materials and machinery.

A few of the subjects of lectures show their practical nature: "Surveys and Plans for Culverts and Bridges," "Demonstration of Four-Wheeled Scraper," "Movable Bridges," "Cooperation. Nec-

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

GLADNESS

If a "trouble" comes our way,
Let's forget it;
Let's be glad to it—stay,
We'll regret it:
There's a sun above will shine
With a radiance divine
Straight into your heart and mine
If we'll let it.

In a world so fair and bright
It is folly
To be gloomy and invite
Melancholy:
Let us joyfully pursue
Each glad task we find to do
With a purpose warm and true,
And be jolly.

AT THE TOP

"Winifred tells me that he is now devoting his time to high finance. What's his special line?"
"Selling stock in an aeroplane company."

If Brazil is selling her new warship to Turkey because she thinks disarmament is near at hand and the war game is about over, it is a hopeful and reassuring sign. Otherwise, otherwise. At any rate, happy is the country that can sell her battleships for cash instead of having to keep them for war purposes.

HIGH COST LIVING

"I notice that our landlady has ceased to give us more of those fine preserves and is offering us dried plums, stewed instead."
"Yes, I presume she has found that she must 'prune' her expenses."

FUTILITY

In all we undertake, should go
Sound purpose and good sense to
gather;
It's useless tickling, don't you know,
A turtle's back with a chicken feather.

CONCORD WOMAN AIDS GIRLS' CLUB

CONCORD, N. H.—In the will of the late Miss Mary C. Eastman of this city probated Wednesday she gives to the Girls Friendly Club of Concord, which she founded, her country home and \$15,000 in cash; to the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, \$10,000; to other local institutions a total of \$9,000 and to Brown University \$10,000, to be added to a fund founded by her father, Samuel C. Eastman, '57.

is invited to bring at least one 10-car exhibit, which is to remain the property of the exhibitor; no cash premiums to be awarded, but the superior samples will be indicated by ribbons. In order to make the competition fairer the state has been divided into northern, central and southern divisions. There will also be a machinery exhibit.

Instruction in agriculture proper is not the only kind given in this short course. A course is offered this year in forge and carpentry which will be given in the wood and forge shops in the department of mechanical engineering. A feature of this short course is the increasing number of large land owners who are paying the expenses of such of their tenants as will attend.

The school for housekeepers is always one of the most enthusiastically attended of all the courses offered. The work given is regarded as effective and

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN ARE HAPPIER FOR COUNTRY WEEK STAY ASSOCIATION PROVIDED

With the approximate number of children who have benefited during the last summer through the agency of the Country Week Association, 48 Boylston street, reaching 2000, members of the committee are beginning to talk over plans for more efficient service next year, and the German method of arbor gardens for the children is among the plans discussed. Practically the season of summer outings and vacations for the children ended with the opening of the schools, but there are still a few children either staying over or on belated vacations in the country.

If the German plan is put into practice next summer it will mean that the children will not have to wait until the close of school to go into the country, but that small gardens outside the city will be given to them to care for, where they can go after school hours.

A competent person would be put in charge and if the child so wished there would be accommodations for him to stay all night and return to school in the morning.

Of course the life in the arbor garden would be similar to camp life and based perhaps on the same principles which underlie the Hale house summer camp. Through the headquarters of the Country Week Association are in the Young Men's Christian Union building, its interests are unrestricted and the work is broadly supported throughout the New England states. Applicants have been referred by over 30 churches, 15 district conferences of the Associated Churches, 10 or more settlements, numerous miscellaneous societies and between 50 and 60 individuals, as stated in the last report of the association. Most of the work through the summer is volunteer service, those who go and come with the children to the vacation homes being volunteer workers. Briefly the purpose of the association is to provide simple and economical country vacations for children, for mothers with young children and for working boys and girls.

The country week idea probably originated with the Rev. William A. Muhlen-

bury of New York city, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, in 1849, but it was started in Boston by the Rev. William C. Gannett of the Arlington Street church and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. Dr. Gannett saw a paragraph in a paper describing the country week idea in 1873, as it was being practiced in Denmark, and immediately sent out letters to ministers introducing the plan of sending children from city missions into the country for a week.

The plan was tried first by about a dozen towns, including Stoneham, Reading, Winchester, West Medford, East Lexington, Arlington, Waltham, Dedham, Weyland, West Newton and Stowe. In all, 51 families opened their homes to the children for a week, which in many cases stretched out to a much longer period. The work has grown until the present time, when it seems that the activity of the association must be divided into several branches.

Another scheme recommended by the secretary of the association, Miss E. S. Johnson, is the acquisition of a farm for negro children whose parents go away for the summer months to work in hotels, and summer resorts. Her plan is to have a kind of vacation school where the children will be taught to care for gardens, raise vegetables and flowers and do other out-of-door work and where girls will learn to cook, sew and keep house. At present there are three negro families to which such children can go in the summer.

One of the greatest benefits resulting from the country week is the introduction of immigrant children to the American view-point in home life, manners and customs and the subsequent standard and ideals of home life which the child gains. Many instances could be cited of children who received their first impetus to work and to become property owners from seeing their host working about the place acquired through his own labor. That much good is derived from the country visits, both by children, host, and hostess has been proved beyond a doubt and the institution of the country week has done much toward country development and to increase the vacation habit.

UNITARIAN WOMEN MEET IN ANNUAL ALLIANCE SESSION

New England Associates Assemble in Winchester and Hear Sectional Work Reported

Delegates from all sections of New England are attending the annual meeting of the New England Associate Alliance at the Unitarian church, Winchester, today. There are many visitors from the women's alliances of Greater Boston also present. Mrs. George H. Root, president of the local alliance, and Arthur C. Whitney, secretary of the federation, receive the guests and will have general charge of the day's program.

Following the address of welcome by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, Mrs. Edgar Burr Smith of Brattleboro, Vt., one of the delegates, told of the Vermont work. Mrs. Alva Roy Scott of Portland of the Maine alliances, Mrs. William S. Nichols reported upon the Camp Fire Girls organizations and Mrs. Samuel McChord Crothers and Mrs. Edward H. Atherton of Lynn gave special addresses.

At the afternoon session Miss Jane Pratt speaks on the Canadian North-west.

STORE NEWS

F. M. Spear, buyer of the misses' suit and dress departments for the William Filene's Sons Company, gave a talk on wool and woolen cloth before the school conducted in the store, in which he explained to the class why people knew more about wool and other materials 50 years ago than they do today. He explained the different processes in the manufacture of wools and worsteds to the finished product, and samples of different materials were shown and explained.

Herbert A. Price, formerly advertising manager for the Shepard Norwell Company and more recently from a store in a southern city, has become associated with L. Dimond & Sons of Providence.

Miss Minnie Lemist of the gown department of C. F. Hovey & Co., is enjoying a short vacation.

Buyers in New York include H. Levy, S. Koenigsthal, C. E. Bradley and A. C. Biederman of the William Filene's Sons Company, W. H. Ross of the R. H. White Company, C. H. Hurd and Mr. Lewis of the Jordan Marsh Company.

OPERAS ANNOUNCED

The repertoire of the ninth week at the Boston opera house is announced as follows: Monday, "Aida," with Mme. White and Messrs. Martinelli and Amato as visiting singers; Wednesday, "Tosca," with Mme. Edvina and Mr. Scotti; Friday, production of "Meistersinger," with Metropolitan opera singers in all the leading roles except that of Hans Sachs, which Mr. Ludikar sings; Saturday afternoon, "Louise"; Saturday evening, "Tales of Hoffmann."

MUSIC

"LOUISE" PRESENTED

Charpentier's "Louise" was revived at the Boston opera house on Wednesday evening, with Mme. Edvina in the title role and with Mme. D'Alvarez as the mother, Mr. Marcoux as the father and Mr. Dalmores as Julien. Other artists taking part were Mmes. Sharlow, Choiseul, Leveroni, Gauthier, Rieger, Lallier, Heliane, Deck, Mandell, Phillips, Heyman and Galli and Messrs. Jourderville, Wronski, Everett, Sampieri, Pulcini, Fusco, Giaccone, Regnier, Tortorici, Sillich, Grand, Derr, and Neumark. The scenic production was that which Joseph de Urban designed last season. The music was under the direction of Mr. Caplet.

Charpentier's work is full of experiments, the most successful of which time proves to be the character of the father. Opera has made no triumph of more importance in recent times than the picture of the workman in his house as he is seen in the first act of "Louise." It proves that music drama can deal with that which is near to actual life as well as with that which is remote and idealized. The character had remarkable conviction with Mr. Marcoux reading the lines which Charpentier as dramatist wrote and singing the baritone melody which as musician the same Charpentier composed for it.

The street scene, representing a humble quarter of a great city awaking to the day's work is an experiment of no small success, and it was convincingly interpreted by the minor talent of the opera company. The dressmaker's shop, an experiment in picturing industrial life on the operatic stage, is fairly successful in its sentimental appeal and stands the wear of time as operatic comedy fairly well. Miss Sharlow handled admirably the chief singing responsibility of the scene.

Where the work is like other operas, in its plot of the lovers, Louise and Julien, Charpentier has never been awarded great laurels. It is said that he thinks highly himself of his heroine. There is some opportunity in the role for delineation and much opportunity for supporting the portrayal of the main figure, the father. Whatever possibilities the character has, Mme. Edvina finds few of them. Julien as a type is interesting, though the chief problems of the portrayal of him seem to be over when the interpreter has found a proper make-up. A brilliant tenor voice is desirable and Mr. Dalmores furnished that. The role of the mother has contributory significance. The supper scene of the first act demands her. Mme. D'Alvarez filled the part acceptably but without adding anything to her acclaim.

Mr. Caplet directed the music with facile command over rhythm and instrumental color.

GUILD ORGANISTS PLAY

At the Center Methodist Episcopal church in Malden Wednesday evening the New England chapter of the American Guild of organists gave a recital. The organists taking part were Mrs. Florence Rich King, William W. Chute and John H. Loud.



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NEW YORK

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A little while ago I came across a new kind of golf glove which is the only kind I have ever been able to play in without feeling as though I could not keep the same delicate touch in putting. These gloves are knitted and cover only the back of the hand and the wrist, the palm being completely open, with loops only to slip the fingers through. The fingers in this way are completely free and uncovered and I found those absolutely satisfactory at any time of the year. Of course, in the summer months, I do not use them at all.

There are some players, however, who find their hands slip and I would refer them to the following hints on equipment by C. B. in the World of Golf:

The importance of the general equipment of a golfer is sometimes overlooked, and I therefore propose to mention a few things which should be remembered.

Perhaps the greatest problems I have tried to solve are the best grip for the hands and the best grip for the feet. Let us consider the hands first. To many this is no trouble at all, for they just rub some pitch or wax on their grips and have no further difficulty, but there must be many players, who, like myself, cannot use pitch or wax, because of their hands, thus taking away much of the pleasure of the game.

I can almost safely say that I have tried every kind of grip, and the final conclusion is that "Duro" has no superior, while to make quite certain of a firm hold, I can recommend the well-known preparation called "Gripolin," which should be applied to the hands about every third hole, a minute, or two before you want to play the shot.

Another good grip which I can strongly recommend to those who have soft hands is rough rubber. One would imagine that

this material would rub the hands sooner than anything else, but I have never experienced this, although I used rubber grips for several years.

There seems to be a prejudice against wearing gloves for golf, but they are really quite easy to play in, although it takes a few weeks to get thoroughly accustomed to them. Gloves have the advantage of keeping the hands warm and comfortable. Wash leather gloves are probably the best for the purpose.

A firm hold for the feet is just as important as a good grip for the hands. May I begin by saying that I do not think the ordinary nails which are usually put in golf shoes are much good? Gymnasium shoes are very good in dry weather, but are practically useless if the ground becomes at all wet. There is an important warning to be given—that it is a great mistake to play in gymnasium shoes or shoes with no heels, and then suddenly to change to thick-soled shoes, for when these have studs or nails fitted, the player stands quite an inch higher. A difference like this is apt to alter the game considerably, for in my own case I found that I slipped all my drives until I got accustomed to the altered position.

A golfer should always see that he is thoroughly comfortable, and should avoid carrying bulky things in his pockets, such as golf balls, which often get in the way when approaching and putting. These articles should be placed in charge of the caddy during the round, or failing a caddy, they should be put into the pocket of the bag.

No golfing equipment is complete without a rag or duster to dry the grips in the event of rain, or to wipe the hands if they should perspire in hot weather.

Filene's Concert Dinner

Saturday Evening

January 17, 1914

WASHINGTON AT SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

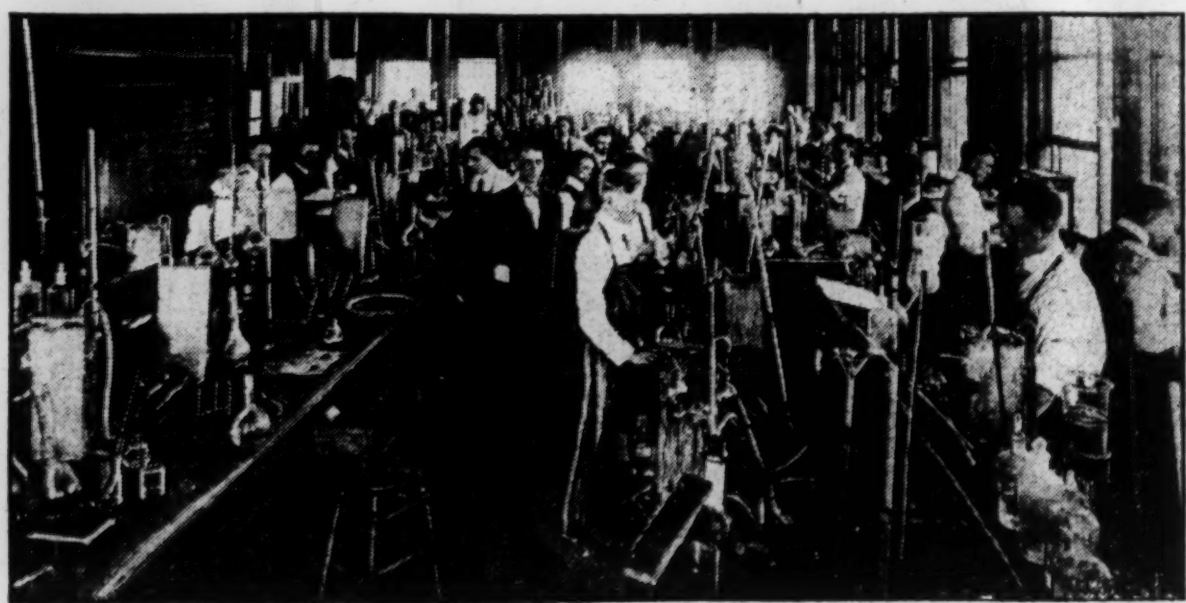
MENU			
Fresh Fruit Cocktail	Salted Nuts	Bisque of Tomatoes	Celery
Sea Scallops Saute Newburg	Potato Susette	Chilled Cucumbers	
Panned Half Native Chicken	Fresh Mushroom Sauce		
New Potato Chateau	Creamed Carrots and Peas		
Hearts of Endive, Russian Dressing			
Fresh Strawberry Coupe and Fancy Cakes or Pineapple Shortcake	Camembert Cheese and Toasted Crackers		
\$1.50 PER COVER (No a la carte service)			

SOLOISTS

MRS. ROBERT LISTER, Soprano. MISS ADELAIDE GRIGGS, Contralto.
MR. DEAN WINSLOW HANSCOM, Tenor. MR. F. L. HUDDY, Bass.

and the
FILENE SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA.

Seven course dinner of Filene standard. Made by a twelve-piece orchestra and chorale, assisted by one of the best quartettes in Boston. No tipping.



Soil fertility laboratory used in assisting those actually engaged in agriculture

January was selected as peculiarly the month when the land of learning should be extended to the citizen.

Many short courses are given. From Jan. 19 to Jan. 31 a short course in highway engineering is offered for the first time. The corn growers and stockmen's convention and the school for housekeepers have chosen the same two weeks for their annual meeting, while the industrial course in ceramics will be given for the second time from Jan. 12 to 24.

The purpose of the new short course in highway engineering is to aid the newly appointed county superintendents of highways in preparing for their duties, and also to help any who may aspire to become the assistants of the county superintendents of highways, or who seek employment under the state highway commission. It is hoped that

the discussions are eager. The industrial course in ceramics is given under the direction of Prof. R. T. Stull of the department of ceramics and A. V. Bleining, ceramic chemist of the bureau of standards, Pittsburgh. The course is intended to cover in an elementary and practical manner the principles underlying the practice of clay working as far as the structural materials are concerned. The processes of clay testing, preparation, molding, drying, burning, and decorating are to be treated. Only clay workers know how baffling are the problems that arise, how checking can destroy the best laid plans and what shrinkage does to defeat results.

Neither fees nor previous knowledge are necessary to attend these courses, but merely willingness to register and a disposition to leave the apparatus unbroken.

Peruvians Are Honored Guatemala Watches Border

SAVANTS EVERYWHERE PRAISE LIMA GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

World-Wide Felicitations on Its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Show Esteem in Which Association Is Held — Members Have Gained Fame in Lines of Philosophy

GOVERNMENT LENDING ITS SUPPORT

LIMA, Peru.—On the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary the Lima Geographical Society received congratulations from all parts of the world, where men of expert knowledge in their particular line have for years been working in cooperation with the Peruvian members of the society.

The Lima Geographical Society was founded through a decree of the government in 1888, and this organization is one of the very few of its kind anywhere which has both moral and financial national support. General Cáceres, who was then head of the government, realized that a country like Peru was so constituted topographically as to be benefited greatly by geographical research, and he surrounded himself with men who devoted their energies to furthering progress. Luis Carranza assumed the presidency of the society, and from year to year, with administrations coming and going, the Geographical Society has been the means of bringing fresh renown to the country.

The president of the Geographical Society, in its twenty-fifth year, is Jose Balta. Scipion E. Lloña is the secretary. Sr. Lloña recently prepared a summary of the society's activity during the past quarter of a century. One of the most important undertakings in this period has been Antonio Raimondi's preparation of a monumental work dealing with the geographical progress of the nation. "In a short time after its foundation," writes Sr. Lloña, "the society became the center of an active interchange of knowledge. A large number of professors, engineers, historians and illustrious men frequently took part in its discussions, studying the facts and ensuing problems which the diverse features of a country like Peru present."

"Besides Carranza and those with whom he worked we shall only mention the elder members of the society: Rear Admiral Carvajal, who after fighting at the side of Grau in the tower of the 'Huascar' at Agamos, dedicated his leisure hours to the cultivation of matters relating to his profession; Ricardo Palma, the famous author of 'Las Tradiciones Peruanas'; Pablo Patron, whose powerful intellect has produced such valuable works on the origin and civilization of ancient Peru; Jose T. Polo, whose constant study of deeds, episodes and characters of the past has made him a living museum of Peruvian history during the vice-regency and early days of the republic."

"Jose Balta, the worthy successor to Carranza in the actual presidency of the society, and noted as a geologist and mining engineer, whose intelligence and precision has presented the national problems in a clear form for scientific study, is of this distinguished company which has brought glory to Peru. Others who may be mentioned are Joaquin Capelo, mathematician and sociologist; Eugenio Delgado, a one time president of the society, whose engineering skill in connection with the Oroya railroad showed his value to the country; Alejandro Garland, national economist; Ignacio La Punete, the famed botanist;

ANDES MOUNTAINS BIGGEST FACTOR IN PERUVIAN LIFE

CALLAO, Peru.—All who have studied the development of Peru agree that of different regions of that country the Andes stand forth prominently and must be the determining factor in any classification of Peruvian territory. They constitute a geographical fact to which all comprehensive projects for the development and administration of the country must conform. There is no other part of the Peruvian national territory whose climate, soil and water supply are not explained from their existence.

The Andes mountains form a high, plateau-like divide, at a general altitude of 14,000 feet above sea-level, and at a distance of about 75 miles from the Pacific coast. They divide the Peruvian national domain into two parts, quite distinct in climate and physiology. Rains that fall on the east of the Andean divide find their way into the Atlantic ocean through the Amazon and its tributaries, forming one great river system. The rainfall on the west slope of the divide feeds numerous rivers, which flow into the Pacific ocean. The area of the Amazon or Atlantic drainage basin, in the Peruvian territory, is about 325,000 square miles. The various watersheds of the Pacific coast sum to a total of about 115,000 square miles.

The tributaries of the Amazon are navigable for considerable distances and the Amazon itself is an actual route for ocean-going steamers. Forests of great value cover the entire eastern region of Peru and the rubber tree is a natural growth there, both on uplands and lowlands. Placer gold is found in practically all the streams, and dredging operations are being carried on at some places. From the few square miles of the approximately 200,000 square miles suitable to the production of rubber in that region, Peru exports annually 3000 tons of that product, valued at approximately \$2,500,000 in United States currency.

This great region is practically unde-

veloped. The Andes may be considered as a wall 14,000 feet high, separating the business and administrative centers of Peru from the resources of its interior, but the great system of fluvial navigation of the Amazon furnishes a means of transportation directly to the Atlantic, and the port of the world, and this river system will soon become the route of traffic between one half of the Peruvian territory and the outside world.

At the celebration of the anniversary, President Balta pointed out the future purpose of the society to send expeditions to the as yet unexplored mountain regions of eastern Peru; to keep the map of the republic corrected and up-to-date; to determine upon an exact and uniform orthography for the geographical nomenclature; to edit a new dictionary of the geography of Peru; to issue a bibliography and a catalogue of Peruvian maps; to encourage the study of seismology in Peru, and to enter upon a propaganda for the diffusion of more exact geographical knowledge and culture throughout the republic.



(Photo by Valdesvillano & Co.)

Plantation scene in Guatemala—Loading the various products for the seaboard.

BOLIVIANS FIND MEGALITHIC RUIN
LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Some interesting remains representative of megalithic building have been unearthed by a commission sent out by the geographical society. The railway from La Paz runs close to the scene of the find.

CHILE'S EXPORTS AFFECTED
VALPARAISO, Chile.—Dry weather is said to be responsible for the failure to export either wheat or barley. The hay crop is believed sufficient for home consumption.

UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES HAS BUSINESS COURSE
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—When the University of Buenos Aires began its present scholastic year it had in operation six faculties instead of five, as previously. The additional faculty is the college of commerce and administration, and except that it will not confer the doctor degree it is to all intents and purposes a coordinate branch of the university. The official title of the department is the "Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales," and it is an outgrowth of the former business school.

For more than 20 years the Argentine capital has fostered the commercial school idea, and national institutions have been in operation in half a dozen of the provincial capitals, as well as in Buenos Aires. One of the best known establishments of the kind was the Carlos Pellegrini school, which, under the direction of Sr. Santiago Pittamoni, has been a means of advancing the city as a commercial factor in South American affairs.

BOLIVIA'S TIN EXPORTED
LA PAZ, Bolivia.—About 93 per cent of the tin production is now exported to Great Britain. The Patino mines alone yielded close to \$9,000,000 worth of tin.

Forming a semi-circle, reaching from the Pacific ocean to the Caribbean sea, the republics of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela have many ports which are now being put in condition to await the greater shipping, which it is expected will result from the opening of the Panama canal. Millions of money are being expended to deepen harbors and provide more and better wharf facilities. The coast cities themselves are responding to the note of anticipation. Already steamship companies are placing new vessels in service, to be ready the moment the United States gives the word for the first ship of commerce to pass the canal locks.

The interiors of the four republics mentioned are still in need of much improvement. In all of the countries good wagon roads are lacking, and while railways are being constructed with more or less rapidity, immigration to Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela is not yet plentiful. Better facilities for getting into the countries concerned will point the way no doubt for more newcomers, and the Panama canal is expected to do very much in that respect for at least western Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and also Chile.

In view of the opportunity which extends its welcome in the west-coast countries of South America, the work of an organization like the Lima Geographical Society proves of high importance. Utility stamps each move made by members of the society, and in consideration of the fact that the Andean regions are still so little known, the exploration and investigation conducted at the behest of the Peruvian geographical experts and their associates would indicate that few other factors in Peru carry greater promise to the nation. That the world was pleased to extend its congratulations to the Lima Geographical Society on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary is another evidence of how the labors of the society are appreciated beyond the boundaries of the country. All lands are benefited when one country does its part in adding to the world's knowledge.

SHARP EYE KEPT ON MEXICO BY HER NEIGHBOR TO SOUTH

Incursions Noted Below Veracruz and Elsewhere Rouse Concern Among the Guatemalans—Agreement That Terminates Soon Is Expected to Be Renewed

PRESIDENT CABRERA SHOWS STRENGTH

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—As Mexico's immediate neighbor, Guatemala is much concerned in the internal upheaval of the republic to the north. The political disturbances in Mexico have been confined to a large extent to the northern states, but there have been numerous depredations southward of Veracruz, and on this side of the border there have been incursions by marauding bands.

The boundary convention between Guatemala and Honduras terminates March 1, 1914. The convention was first concluded in 1895, and has been extended at various periods. When it terminated in 1910, it was again extended for a period of two years. There is no question that a satisfactory arrangement will be entered into when the convention closes in March.

It has been customary to speak of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Salvador and Nicaragua as the five Central American republics. The establishment of the Panama republic now makes it necessary to include the newcomer in the scheme which embraces the countries between Mexico and the Panama canal. In a general way the interests of Panama fall in with those of the other countries. There are now a number of working agreements between the five nations, and it is understood that Panama has been approached similarly.

That the administration of President Manuel Estrada Cabrera has by no means had smooth sailing is a fact. When at the end of his second term in 1911, President Cabrera was reelected for another period of six years, his political opponents saw in this an attempt to establish a dictatorship. But while opposition has continued with more or less effect from time to time, the Guatemalan ruler appears as firmly in the saddle as when he first took possession of the executive office.

The remarkable archeological remains of Guatemala are to be made more accessible to the tourist with the building of additional roads through the wilderness where these monuments of a historic past are located. Expeditions to explore the country are also becoming more numerous. Guatemala has many natural advantages, and agricultural development has been promising in late years. Frequently pleasure seekers have been attracted by the possibilities to make land purchases.

Guatemalans are much interested in the recent events in Mexico City since

Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, the British minister to Mexico, who has been much discussed in the news, was at one time British minister to Guatemala. Sir Lionel made many friends here, and the settlement of the Guatemalan debt, in which England was much concerned, was effected through him, acting in conjunction with the Washington administration.

CUBANS SELECT GOOD SITE FOR MAINE MONUMENT

Big Guns of Old Battleship to Be Placed Where They Will Point Out Into the Harbor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The site chosen for the erection of the provisional Maine monument by the Cuban government, for the placing of the relics taken from the battleship and donated to Cuba by the United States government, will be on the northwest corner of La Punta castle. The 14-inch guns of the old battleship will be pointing almost west and in sight of all vessels entering Havana harbor and at the same time in view of any part of the Malecon and the Prado.

The site for the erection of the monument was decided by the Maine monument committee, which held its first meeting at the office of Secretary of Agriculture Emilio Nunez. When the commission, consisting of General Nunez, Col. Charles Hernandez, Sr. Martinez and Clarence L. Marine, had gathered, General Nunez read the decree of President Menocal appointing them. General Nunez explained what he thought was the extent of the order of the President. After the subject had been discussed by all the members present for some time it was decided to adjourn to the Machina wharf where the relics are located.

After inspecting the relics, the commissioners went to La Punta castle and there saw the site mentioned in the official order for the erection of the monument. Other places were inspected, but the commission finally unanimously agreed that the turret and guns from the old battleship Maine should be erected on the northwest corner of the Punta castle where they could command more attention than in almost any other place that could possibly be selected. Unless objection is found by President Menocal, and it is not believed this will be, the monument will be located there.

HUERTA MINISTER OF WAR RETAINS HIS POPULARITY

MEXICO CITY.—That Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, the Mexican minister of war, is as popular as ever with the military men of the capital was shown in a striking manner at the banquet tendered the chief of the artillery department, Gen. Salvador Herrera y Cairo. Attention centered on the minister of war during the afternoon the banquet was in progress. The affair took place on the picturesque spot near the National Explosives factory in the Belen hills, north of Tacubaya. The tables were placed in the center of a forest, and the menu was composed almost entirely of national dishes. Guests were conveyed to the Belen factory aboard several special street cars, furnished by Gen. Albino Villegas, director of the factory.

Those who attended the dinner beside the guest of honor and the minister of war were: General Felipe Mier, sub-secretary of war; General Javier de Monte, post commander of the capital; Gen. Espiridon Carmona, chief clerk of the war office; Gen. Juan Robles Linares, Gen. Albino Villegas, Gen. Rafael Davila, Gen. Augustin Breton, chief of staff of Minister Blanquet, Col. Enrique Gonzalez, Col. Gonzalo Acosta, Col. Angel A. Peralta, Col. Enrique Ruiz Fernandez, Col. Augustin Figueras, Col. Juan Manuel Torres, Maj. Jorge Huerta, Maj. Sabas R. Vera, and several others.

The artillery band played during the dinner. After the banquet the guests went to the house of General Villegas, adjoining the factory, where a reception was held.

The date set for the opening of the Escuela Profesional Militar has been postponed indefinitely, due to the absence from the city on active service of the majority of the army officers for whom the school is intended.

ZARAGOZA'S NEW POWER PLANT
BARANQUILLA, Colombia.—Nearly \$1,000,000 is represented as the outlay for the hydro-electric plant at Zaragoza on the Nechi river, and the mines using the power are now considered among the most important in the country.

MINING INTERESTS IN COLOMBIA
MEDELLIN, Colombia.—With mining taking on considerable importance it is noted that United States capital is principally invested in places, while English interests prefer the quartz deposits.

GOVERNMENT AIDS IN MOVING RECORD LAGUNA HARVEST

Cooperates With Railway Company in Rushing Cars and Men for a Big Cotton Crop

VERACRUZ, Mex.—To facilitate the moving of the record Laguna cotton production from Tampico to Torreon, the government is lending a hand in having the cotton compressed and loaded on cars. Fifteen carloads of iron bands for binding cotton bales are to be sent forward at once.

The government has asked the co-operation of the railway company to rush the cars of iron bands as well as oil tank cars from Tampico and get them over to Torreon. An effort also will be made to get laborers to go to the Laguna city, as there is a shortage of hands to carry on the tremendous task of baling the millions of hundredweight of cotton which already is on hand in the Torreon warehouses.

The Compania Comprosa de Algodon of Torreon informed the bureau of labor that it is working under great difficulties at present, due to the scarcity of fuel, iron bands for the bales of cotton and labor. The bureau is urged to use its influence with the government in order that the company, if possible, may be supplied with these three necessary elements for the work of compressing cotton before shipping it to the factories of the republic.

Owing to the condition in which Torreon has been for several months, without opportunity to ship its cotton, the cotton planters are now employing every means at their disposal to get the cotton moved from the Laguna district. They have nearly all the new iron bands that the Compania Comprosa de Algodon had on hand and the company is now using its old bands, which have been taken from the scrap heap.

The bureau of labor has promised the company to aid it in every way possible in order that the cotton may be compressed and moved. There are not sufficient cars available to move the cotton in an uncompressed condition. The military authorities, who have charge of the operation of the railroads in the Laguna district, will be asked to give preference to the cotton crop, as the textile factories of the republic are in great need of this material for their operation.

COTTON GROWING PROVES A SUCCESS IN YAUQUE VALLEY

Dominican Republic Section Said to Hold Great Promise for the Right Kind of Farming

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic.—Sporadic disturbances in the republic have been detrimental to that agricultural progress which the richness of the Dominican soil promises to those who undertake farming in the right way. The Yaque valley is of particular interest to prospective cotton planters and much has been done to place this industry on a paying basis. This, notwithstanding the recurrent revolutions, which keep the people in an expectant mood and interfere with labor.

The Yaque valley is traversed by the Yaque river, the largest in the republic. The river has its source in the Cordillera Central, which mountain range rises 9000 feet above sea level and is thickly covered with timber. Near Monte Cristi there is a fertile region well fitted for cotton cultivation. Seed was imported from the Sea island and experiments began in a most thorough manner. The cotton produced was of exceptional quality.

Speaking of the conditions prevailing in the valley, Edward M. Banon, an expert irrigation engineer who has been through the section, says that the general contour of the valley indicates that at one time it was a great mountain-bounded inlet of the sea, which in the course of ages became filled with the rich alluvial deposit composed of tropical vegetation and fine sandy hillsides eroded brought down and deposited by the Yaque river on its way to the Atlantic ocean. The valley now is covered with a scrub tree called cambron, and two varieties of cacti.

Mr. Banon says that there are about 40,000 acres of irrigable lands. He also speaks of the town of Monte Cristi as a place with a business future and adds that the harbor is sufficiently deep to accommodate ocean vessels. The port is only five days distant from New York. When cotton cultivation attains the importance expected of it, the logical destination of the product would be the United States, in the opinion of the recent investigator.

PARAGUAYANS ASK FREE FLOUR
ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The Paraguayan Congress is considering a bill for the free importation of flour for one year and to exempt from taxation and the payment of licenses all bakeries selling bread and similar products at minimum prices.

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Trusts to Get Chance to Reorganize

President Believed to Favor Plan to Give Big Concerns Two Years in Which to Rearrange Affairs to Conform With Law

DETAILS ARE TOLD

WASHINGTON—On high authority it may be said that the administration trust program will provide for a definite term during which the corporations which come within the meaning of the law must rearrange their affairs.

The term favored by the President is two years. This means that if a corporation finds itself in conflict with the new law it will have two years within which to work out a scheme of reorganization. This idea of a definite limit is the President's and it is understood that he will refer to it in his forthcoming trust address to Congress.

President Wilson has taken into his confidence on the subject of antitrust reform the Democratic members of the Senate committee on interstate commerce and a sub-committee of the House judiciary committee. With these committees, which will be in charge of antitrust legislation, the President spent several hours Wednesday reading his forthcoming message and pointing out the general lines along which he believes trust legislation should be framed. From the conferences the following program was assumed:

Prohibition of interlocking directorates in banks, trust companies and allied industrial corporations.

Elimination of uncertainty as to what constitutes a restraint of trade under the Sherman law through specific definition of monopolies and trusts, so that there can be no "reasonable" restraint of trade.

The removal of all possibility of "immunity" for offending corporations or individuals.

Establishment of an interstate trade commission which would take over the bureau of corporations, serve as an auxiliary to the courts and department of justice, and act as a bureau of information to which the business world could direct inquiries, but which would have no power of granting immunity or of regulation.

Provision in every case for penalties based on individual report and by personal guilt.

The conferences were devoted largely to generalities. Details were left to the committees themselves to work out in cooperation with the President, the department of justice and the department of commerce. The President impressed on the conferees his desire that the task be approached in a friendly rather than a hostile attitude toward the business world.

Attitude Is Approved

Although senators and members of the House would not discuss the details of the message, there was a general expression of approval of its contents.

Expressions came from Chairman Newlands and members of the Senate interstate commerce committee. Some of them said the President's ideas struck at the root of existing evils, urging legislation that would not be destructive, but tend rather to uphold business.

Wednesday's proceedings made it certain that the bills already prepared by the trust subcommittee of the House judiciary committee would be altered particularly to provide for an interstate trade commission.

Concerning the proposed commission, the opinion was expressed by several senators and representatives that it would be created, but with limited powers.

There are pending several bills providing for such a commission. All would provide for a non-partisan board to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. The present idea is that a board of this kind, while serving as an arm to the courts, also should be an aid to the department of justice and in no manner conflict with the jurisdiction of that department.

One feature of a trade commission being considered concerns the means of carrying out a decree of the courts against a corporation for violation of the laws. Some members have proposed that the court entering a decree at its discretion refer it to the commission with instructions to take evidence and report to the court as to the method of dissolution or reorganization that the commission might consider best fitted to carry out the decree. The commission also

COMMERCE INQUIRY HEARS OF COAL PROFIT RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON—That some mining companies' profits do not equal the royalties they pay and that a dealer's profit cannot exceed 25 cents a ton unless he has unusual ability, were points of prominence in the testimony heard Wednesday by the interstate commerce commission, which resumed its inquiry into the anthracite industry with reference to rates and practices existing among the railroads and coal companies, suspended temporarily last November.

The testimony related largely to business as conducted by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Central Railway Company of New Jersey, and the Susquehanna Coal Company, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds a controlling interest.

Witnesses testified that mining companies affiliated with the Pennsylvania railroad and with the Northern Central railway, which is operated by the Pennsylvania, were unable to pay the royalties

would inquire into the reorganization after it is in effect and report to the court its judgment as to whether the reorganization harmonized with the decree. The President will not permit the creation of a price establishing bureau, neither will he favor granting the proposed industrial commission authority to say whether a trust is a good or bad one.

Democratic leaders today were urging that the administration's bills be put through at once by invoking the caucus rule, instead of following the President's plan of soliciting support of Progressive Republicans.

Hearings on bills designed to afford greater safety in railroad travel were resumed today before the House subcommittee appointed to draft such measures.

Discussion centered on the "all-steel car" bill, which would require abandonment of the wooden equipment on passenger trains.

Mr. Underwood declared that the appropriation bills and the two administration measures regulating trusts and providing rural credits would take little time in the House. If the Senate acts upon them promptly, Mr. Underwood predicted Congress can adjourn by June 1. He said all members desire to return home for the congressional and direct senatorial election campaigns.

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE PLEAD FOR RESERVE BANK

WASHINGTON—The federal reserve system organization committee held its second day's hearing in Washington today. Baltimore and Washington, rivals for a federal reserve bank, made their arguments Wednesday before the committee.

Washington bankers emphasized the point that a reserve bank here would come under the direct supervision of the federal reserve board, which is to have its offices in the capital. The Baltimore spokesmen presented that city as the natural trade center for much of the eastern seaboard south of Philadelphia.

Waldo Newcomer of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore outlined a district of which he thought Baltimore should be the financial center. It includes sections of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, sections of Alabama and the District of Columbia. He opposed a large reserve district in the East with New York as its center.

ACTION SOON ON WILLIAMS' NAME

WASHINGTON—John Skelton Williams' record was shown to be clear, according to the statement of Chairman Owen and several other members of the banking and currency committee of the Senate, after another long hearing today on the nomination of Mr. Williams, now assistant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency. Senate action on the nomination is expected soon.

Mr. Williams told the committee Wednesday of his connection with the deposit of government funds in the Munsey Trust Company in Washington recently when that institution took over the United States Trust Company to prevent the failure of the latter. Opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Williams has been based chiefly upon his connection with this incident.

114 NEW ENGLAND BANKS ACCEPT ACT

WASHINGTON—The treasury department has announced that 1626 national banks, including banks in every state, have thus far accepted the provisions of the federal reserve act.

There are 114 in New England, 435 in the eastern, 286 in the southern, 522 in the middle, 185 in the western and 84 in the Pacific states.

TITANIC ARGUMENTS CLOSE

WASHINGTON—Arguments over the limitation of the liability of owners of the Titanic were closed Wednesday in the supreme court.

Witnesses testified that mining companies affiliated with the Pennsylvania railroad and with the Northern Central railway, which is operated by the Pennsylvania, were unable to pay the royalties

PLAN TO BUILD BRIDGE ON DAM IS INVESTIGATED

Committee From the House of Representatives Is Studying the Proposition to Use Keokuk Embankment as a Viaduct

RATES CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—Judge Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, has been spending several days at Keokuk, Ia., accompanied by several other members of the committee, looking into the merits of the bill which would provide for a bridge to be laid across the top of the Keokuk power dam. A similar bill was before Congress a year ago and was reported unfavorably. Since then the campaign has been renewed, and so several members of the committee have been in Keokuk investigating.

Involved in the question of whether the dam shall also be used as a bridge is the other and more important question of general federal waterpower policy, which seems likely to be brought up. Such men as Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois insist that the government should control the rates charged consumers of hydro-electric power generated by companies securing government grants, and Mr. Rainey has a resolution before the committee on rules, providing for an investigation of the company which has built the Keokuk dam, claiming that its charges are not fair to the public. He says that the government should have inserted in the franchise of the Keokuk company a provision giving the government the right to fix charges, and that there should be such a provision in all future franchises of that kind.

The members of the House committee who have been to Keokuk recently will return to Congress knowing whether the top of the dam should be used as a bridge, and will therefore be able to decide if the pending bill should be reported favorably, but they will not know anything about the merits of the points made by Representative Rainey. These will come up in committee, when the bridge bill is up for consideration, and later on the floor of the House.

What Congress is to do with the desire of Mr. Rainey for an investigation of the Keokuk company will depend, to a considerable degree, upon the attitude of President Wilson, who, so far as known, has not yet expressed an opinion on the problem. The case will be laid before him soon, and then it will be known probably whether the rules committee will report the Rainey investigation resolution to the House for passage.

In some form or other the general question of conservation is to be brought before Congress by the President, presumably in a special address. Nothing is thus far known, however, concerning the position which he will take, excepting as that position may have been outlined, in a more or less definite fashion, in the annual report of Secretary Lane of the interior department. The President's announcement of policy will of course be followed by an attempt to secure legislation, and then it will be that the gentlemen who stand with Representative Rainey will expect to have an opportunity to present their case, provided they should not be given an opportunity now.

PERRY MEMORIAL FUND PLANNED

WASHINGTON—Senators Lodge and Weeks Wednesday received General Miles and others of a committee to erect a peace memorial to Perry. Contributions are asked for the memorial from different states.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. D. H. Currie, signal corps, headquarters southern department, to Texas City, before April 1, to relieve Capt. H. Rubottom.

Medical corps board: Maj. T. S. Stratton, Capt. W. P. Banta, to meet Jan. 19 at Ft. McPherson, Ga., to exam. appl. appt. in medical corps.

Col. J. T. Thompson, ordnance department, to the Springfield armory, Mass., business.

Col. R. M. Blatchford, infantry, eleventh to twelfth infantry.

First Lieut. S. L. Pike, infantry, military prison, to Texas City for duty on Brig.-Gen. T. F. Davis' staff.

Second Lieut. N. W. Peek, thirteenth infantry, and H. Polk, eighth cavalry, to Letterman hospital, San Francisco, to A. N. hospital, Hot Springs, for observation.

Leaves: Capt. A. C. Voris, signal corps, 10 days; First Lieut. W. F. Shrap, second field artillery, three months; Capt. O. P. Townsend, Porto Rico, infantry, four days.

Naval Orders

Lieut. K. B. Crittenden, detached the Colorado, to the Charleston.

IDEA OF CONTROL ROUSES ALASKAN BILL OPPONENTS

Senate Debate on Measure to Provide Railroads for Territory Seems to Hinge on Government Ownership Plan

SPREAD IS FORESEEN

WASHINGTON—For the first time since the beginning of the Senate debate on the bill to provide for government construction and operation of railways in Alaska, there was voiced Wednesday the objection which is the basis of all the serious opposition to the bill. Senator John Sharp Williams said that if the government were to build and operate railroads in Alaska there would be no telling where such activities would end. He strongly opposed the bill on principle, claiming that it was not a proper function of government to engage in undertakings which might properly be the work of individuals or associations of individuals.

This is the kernel of the Alaskan railroad situation in Congress. Men who desire to have the territory developed, and who for years have been its staunch friends, and are so today, question the advisability of having the government enter upon a scheme of railroad construction and operation there. They believe that the success of such an experiment in Alaska would invite a similar experiment in the United States proper, and to this they object, for reasons of public policy.

It therefore seems quite certain that the Alaska railroad bill is to be voted upon not wholly, or even largely, in response to what are the legitimate demands of the territory for better means of communication, but as senators and representatives may happen to stand on the question of government construction and operation.

If the bill were to be placed on its own merits, without this important complication, it is believed there would be practically no opposition to it, for everybody who is at all informed knows that development of all kinds is being halted in Alaska because of the inadequacy of the means of communication. There are a few railroads there, but they lead in most cases from tidewater to some special industry, and have not been built primarily for the benefit of the territory.

Perhaps all members of the two houses of Congress favor development of the territory, but it is evident that a good many of them do not favor government construction and operation of Alaskan railroads. How many of these opposing votes there are cannot be known at this time; it is the belief of friends of the pending bill that they will be able, with the cordial support of the administration, to put it through both houses in a short time. This may be the case. It is apparent, however, that there will be strong opposition in both Senate and House, and that the debate as a whole, even though the bill should pass, will amount to a very important contribution to the literature of government ownership of public utilities.

Senator John Sharp Williams stated the opposing argument in compact form in his speech. He said that some persons had asked him whether he might be either, neither or both, depending upon the point of view. He was enough of an old style Jefferson Democrat, however, to be a conservative on the question of having the government take up projects which can be successfully undertaken by individuals.

The trouble with government construction and operation of railroads in Alaska, he went on to say, would be that nobody could tell where it would end. It would be one thing if it could

be confined to Alaska, but obviously that would be out of the question, he believed. He held that the less functioning done by the government the better for everybody. History was replete, he noted, with illustrations of governments which had fallen by reason of topheaviness, by reason of undertaking to do the work belonging properly to individuals.

In such governments in time, he said, the number of civil employees became a resistless political power. The handicap of such a condition is being felt even now in the United States, and no senator, Mr. Williams remarked, could resist demands coming from the united body of civil service employees. At present that body is demanding civil pensions, and in time the demand will probably be granted. If so, it will not be more than a dozen years thereafter before the total of the civil pension list will equal the amount now being paid annually for the survivors of the war between the states.

The building and operation of railways by the government would add tremendously to the number of civil employees, and to that extent, in the opinion of Mr. Williams, be a real menace to United States institutions. Mr. Williams would not have the government build and operate railways in Alaska except as pressing military or naval need should arise. He would, however, provide in a liberal way for wagon roads, and believed that in this manner all proper demands would be met.

Friends of the bill assert, and cite many facts by way of proof, that, unless the government builds the Alaskan railroads, they will never be built. The territory has been waiting for development for years. Private capital, they say, cannot be induced to go there and invest in the construction of railroads, because of the uncertainty of satisfactory returns. The government must construct and afterwards operate these roads, or they will not be constructed and operated.

If Alaska, therefore, is to answer the demands of the country for coal, for larger supplies of gold, and is to make its important contribution to the solution of the great economic and industrial problems of the day, including the cost of living, it will be necessary for the government to build and operate sufficient railway mileage to permit the resources of the territory to be developed and shipped at low cost to market. Under present conditions, with more coal than any other portion of the globe, Alaska imports all the coal used by its inhabitants. This fact is merely typical of the general backward state of development there, say advocates of the pending bill, and emphasizes the demand for the enactment of the legislation.

NEW HAVEN RATE CUT ANNULLED BY THE COURTS

ALBANY, N. Y.—The courts, appellate division, third department, annulled on Wednesday the decision of the public service commission, second district, reducing the rate of "commutation" charges on the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railways between New York city and points in Westchester county and Connecticut. It is said in the decision that the annulment is without prejudice to a new application.

The court held that the burden of proof had been placed on the railroad and that the law gave no such right to the commission.

Justices Howard and Woodward entered a dissenting opinion which Justice Howard wrote.

The original order of the commission was that the rates should be placed at the lowest possible figure that the interests of the railroads and the public would warrant. It was held that the terminal charges inflicted on the New York, New Haven & Hartford lines were in the nature of rent and therefore did not justify an increase in toll rates.

NEW YORK SITE FOR COURT HOUSE MAY BE CHANGED

NEW YORK—It is regarded as likely that the new court house will not be built on the site purchased by the city. Recommendations have been made to the special committee of the board of estimate having the matter in hand, the court house board and to the committee of justices to the effect that the court house shall not be built, as planned at first, at and over the intersection of Worth and Center streets. The question may be decided within a short time.

George McAneny, president of the board of aldermen and chairman of the special committee of the board of estimate, admitted that there was under consideration the proposition of shifting the building a few feet to the eastward of the exact spot originally selected; that the questions involved were merely those of economy and the saving of cost in construction.

EMPLOYEES GET LEGACY CHECKS

NEW YORK—More than \$1,000,000 in checks have been distributed in the last few days to about 400 employees of B. Altman & Co., who were entitled to legacies under the will of Benjamin Altman.

JOAQUIN MILLER ESTATE IS \$41,996 —JACKLAND, Cal.—The estate of Joaquin Miller, the poet, is valued at \$41,996, according to an accounting filed in the probate court here by Mrs. Abbie Miller, the widow.

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of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. A leading authority on foods has given Del Monte fruits and vegetables a star rating for quality and another has certified to their purity.

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PRESIDENT TAKES STAND FOR MERIT SYSTEM POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON—President Wilson let it be known Wednesday that he was opposed to reviving former party customs in postoffice appointments and would veto the postoffice appropriation bill now before the House unless the clause in it exempting assistant postmasters from the classified service were eliminated.

The President, it is understood, has decided to stop what has been charged by civil service advocates as a tendency in Congress to break down the merit system. He was confronted in the tariff, currency and the urgent deficiency bills with the civil service problem, but in signing these measures took the position that his power of placing employees in the classified service had not been made less and that the merit system could be applied.

The exempting clause in the postoffice appropriation bill, as reported to the House, would give the postmaster general right of reversion in the specified class without regard to the civil service act or its amendments.

Postmaster General Burleson recently

wrote to Representative Moon, chairman of the postoffice committee, stating his opposition to the proposal, but it was not withdrawn. The President is expected soon to inform House leaders of his views.

During the past 16 years of Republican rule the civil service regulations were greatly extended. The 35,000 fourth-class postmasters covered in by President Taft were for the most part Republicans. Postmaster-General Burleson is now conducting, in all parts of the country, examinations to determine the fitness of these postmasters for the offices they fill, and if any of them should fail to qualify their places will be filled from the eligible lists of the civil service.

The civil service law was enacted in 1883, at the end of the Arthur administration, and it fell to President Cleveland, at the beginning of his administration, to put it into operation. This he did, but against the earnest protests of the party leaders of that day, whose insistence upon having office was much greater than anything that has been seen since March 4 of last year.

ARIZONA FOREST TO BE USED AND SCENIC BEAUTY SAVED

WASHINGTON—In plans approved by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture for a sale of 1,000,000,000 feet of standing timber from the Kaibab national forest in northern Arizona, provision is made that the timber will be cut gradually over a period of 25 years. The officials mapped out plans so that, by the end of the contract period, the land first bared by the cutting will have

been reforested by a new growth and the scenic beauty will remain unmarred. The contractors will be allowed to construct a railroad connecting Colorado and Utah with the Grand Canyon, which heretofore has been accessible only by the southern approaches. The authority is to be given the successful contractors to build 200 miles of railway within three years. Bids are to be opened in June.

PENNSYLVANIAN NEW PRESIDENT OF FORESTRY MEN

WASHINGTON—The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Forestry Association ended here Wednesday with the election of officers and the adoption of a platform announcing policies to be advocated for the regulation of national, state and private forests.

Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker of South Bethlehem, Pa., was reelected president and San Francisco, Cal., was chosen for the 1915 convention.

Vice-presidents were elected as follows:

Joseph N. Teal, Portland, Ore.; Joshua L. Baily, Philadelphia; Frederick A. Delano, Chicago; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Toronto, Canada; the Hon. Walter I. Fisher, Chicago; the Hon. Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina; Henry S. Graves, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. John T. Clancy, Albany, N. Y.; the Hon. Curtis Guild, Boston; Everett G. Griggs, Washington, D. C.; the Hon. Hiram Johnson, Sacramento, Cal.; Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C.; Oscar W. Underwood, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. T. Rothrock, West Chester, Pa.; Dr. Ellbert Roth, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Robert S. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Woodson Page, Washington, D. C.; Franklin K. Lane, California; David Houston, Missouri; George K. Vanderbilt, North Carolina.

NEW HAVEN PLAN MAKING PROGRESS

WASHINGTON—Attorney General McReynolds heard reports Wednesday of progress in the arrangements of details for the voluntary dissolution of the New Haven system in a letter from counsel of the road.

The tentative plans, as far as developed, will be submitted to the department of justice within a few days and further steps will be taken after these have been perfected and adopted.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 10:45. (CITY CLUB NIGHT). JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Amies, D'Alvares, Ferreri-Fontana, Blanchard. A few seats on sale at box office, 50c to \$2.50.

TOMORROW, 8 to 10:30. LA BOHEME. Bert, Berlin, Constantino, Dugges, Faldut, Marcones, Cond. Morosoni.

SAT., 2 to 5. SAMSON AND DALILA. D'Alvares, Ferreri-Fontana, Dugges, Marcones, Cond. Andre-Capit.

SAT., 8 to 10:40. RIGOLETTO. Sotzky, Tanguen, Blanchard, Samperi, Cond. Schiavone. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.

SUN., 8 to 10. Berl, Swartz-Morse, Tanguen, Lasker, Orch. of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50.

MON., 8 to 11. AIDA. Carolina White, D'Alvares, Martindell, Amies, Cond. Morosoni.

Box Office, week days, 9 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 9. Reg. Prices, \$1.50 to \$3. Downtown Office, Strinert's, 102 Boylston St.

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TRIMONT TEMPLE

BURTON HOLMES

THIS Fri. Eve. 8.15

HIKING LUZON

THRU 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. NOW SELLING

Mr. Hagan Seeks Council Vote Recount

(Continued from page one)

rancy which this occurs is being sought by many aspirants. Senator William P. Hickey of South Boston has announced himself a candidate for the office and says he is beginning active campaigning immediately. Senator Hickey in his second term in the upper House of Legislature was one of the supporters of the mayor-elect. He served three years as city councilman and four years in the lower House.

Mr. Curley is quoted as holding under consideration the sale of the Public Garden to reduce the public debt. It is said he estimates from sale of other properties in the district that the Public Garden would bring about \$10,000,000. In addition he is said to be considering the sale of the old probate building facing on Tremont street near School street, for which he thinks he could get \$250,000. Also he is to call on the Chamber of Commerce to cooperate with interests which might be reasonable inducements be brought to Boston from outlying points.

Councilman James M. Watson will oppose Councilman Daniel J. McDonald for the presidency of the city council. Few think that Councilman Watson will continue after the first ballot, but will join to make Councilman McDonald's election unanimous.

Councilman McDonald is the only member of the original council who has not served as president. It was offered to him some years ago, but for business reasons he was obliged to refuse.

Another phase of the incoming administration's patronage is the filling of many of the most important and highest paid positions in city government. Some of the most important of these are, commissioner of public work, building commissioner, city collector, corporation council, park commissioner, two street commissioners and city treasurer. It is said that at one time or other Mr. Curley has mentioned most of these as having incurred his disfavor and subject to immediate removal on his taking office. Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett's resignation is expected any time, although some believe he will force the issue with the incoming mayor. Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke is also expected to be supplanted.

One of the subjects still open to political contention is the selection of a chairman for the Democratic city committee. It was thought that Patrick J. Brady, chairman of the ward 23 committee, would succeed Joseph A. Maynard, now surveyor of the port, but the successful leaders are opposed to Mr. Brady as a friend of Mayor Fitzgerald and a supporter of Thomas J. Kenny. Mayor Fitzgerald's plans for the immediate future are several weeks' vacation in Florida, when he will return and will enter into some commercial enterprise.

C. H. MOYER AND MINE FEDERATION LEADERS INDICTED

Houghton Grand Jury Finds Bills Against Men in Charge of Michigan Copper Strike

HOUGHTON, Mich.—President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and 38 other officials of that organization today were indicted on bills charging conspiracy, three counts, by the Houghton county grand jury, which for several weeks has been investigating acts of lawlessness in connection with the copper miners' strike.

WASHINGTON—Senator Ashurst's resolution for congressional investigation of the Calumet strike was referred Wednesday to the Senate education and labor committee for consideration before being submitted to the Senate for its final action. The Taunton, Mass., Socialist Club asks a congressional investigation of the Michigan copper country labor trouble, in a resolution introduced today by Senator Weeks.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL HANDLES \$350,000,000 WITHOUT AN ERROR

WASHINGTON—The record of George W. Evans, disbursing officer of the department of the interior, in handling \$350,000,000 of the government's money during a period of 35 years without a debit or credit error of so much as one cent is believed to be unequalled in federal service.

Skilled accountants have just completed checking up Mr. Evans' work.

CHICAGO ROADS PLAN TO ELECTRIFY

CHICAGO—Forty railroads entering Chicago are planning a cooperative system of electric power for both passenger and freight transportation within the city and the industrial zone surrounding it. This report was made to a council committee that met today to consider a smoke abatement ordinance.

Representatives of the roads declared that the plan would entail an expenditure nearly equal to the cost of the Panama canal.

PEABODY BOARD ORGANIZES

PEABODY, Mass.—The Republican town committee has organized with Horace P. Farnham chairman, Louis P. P. Osborne secretary, Moses E. Johnson treasurer.

U. S. INSURANCE REGULATION WOULD SAVE MONEY IT IS SAID

WASHINGTON—A joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative Andrew J. Peters, and which soon may be introduced in the Senate by Senator John W. Weeks, provides for amending the constitution so that "Congress shall have power to regulate the business or commerce of insurance throughout the United States and its territories and possessions."

The resolution was introduced at the request of Samuel Davis of Boston, who has made a special study of the subject for many years, and has followed the course of suits in the federal courts to the final decisions of the supreme court, declaring that insurance is not interstate commerce and therefore cannot be regulated by the federal government in that classification.

Mr. Davis claims, and shows indorsement of insurance men in the country over, that state supervision of insurance involves a direct loss of \$1,000,000 a month, which is paid by the policy holders. Duplication of work, lack of uniformity in laws and variation in methods brings additional expense to the insurance companies, he says, with the result that insurance men uniformly desire national instead of state supervision and regulation.

Through a period of years test cases

have been brought up to the supreme court in an effort to get a decision holding the business of insurance to be interstate commerce, but on more than one occasion the court held the reverse to be the case. Paul vs. Virginia in 1888 is the historic case cited as the first decision of the supreme court making this point. More recently a case instituted in Deer Lodge county, Montana, and finally argued before the supreme court by Prof. Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, was decided in the same way, holding the business not to be interstate commerce.

Convinced that this point had been settled, the insurance men began to turn their efforts toward an amendment to the constitution specifically delegating to Congress this right, and to this end the insurance companies contemplate establishing a bureau to conduct the campaign.

At a meeting of insurance men in New York recently Prof. William H. Taft expressed his opinion that federal supervision could not be obtained because of the supreme court's rulings, but its desirability is accepted and the proposal to amend the constitution is generally indorsed. Some difficulty is anticipated in securing it, but it is thought that the anticipated saving of \$1,000,000 a month will have the necessary weight to get it through.

SIMMONS COLLEGE COMMITTEES ON BEHAVIOR NAMED

Freshmen and Sophomore Class Representatives Selected Under New Examination Plan

Appointments to Simmons College class committees for consideration of misconduct at examinations under the new plan were made public today. They are for the freshmen, Gladys Donnelly and Ada Bauer and for the sophomores, Jean Manson and Emily Webb.

Under the new arrangement an instructor will be present part of the time to answer questions and to preserve order. Such freedom of conversation and movement may be allowed as will not be detrimental to the general order of the class.

A vote will be taken in any course at the request of an instructor or of any student. There will be no obligation to report misconduct to the committee, but students in exempted courses are bound to use means in their powers to insure the honorable conduct of the class, and may report the matter to the committee.

BOSTON SCHOOLS ARE CHOSEN FOR MURAL PAINTINGS

Walls of Prince and Brighton High Institutions to Be Decorated by Normal Art Pupils

Prince school and the Brighton high school have been selected for the wall decoration to be designed and painted by the students of the Massachusetts Normal Art school. The selection is made by Theodore Dillway, supervisor of drawing in the Boston public schools and Richard Andrews, instructor of composition at the Normal Art school.

It is thought that about \$1000 will be necessary to complete the work. Principal Ripley will ask the Prince Perkins Parents Association to help raise it, the hall of the Prince school is considered singularly suitable for the decoration. It is 80 feet long and 25 feet high and contains large spaces bare of decoration of any sort. The subject of the frieze which is thought to be the most effective form of decoration for that hall, will be left for Principal Ripley to select.

It has been recommended that the frieze be symbolic of the liberal arts. Pictures of incidents illustrating the moral virtues have also been mentioned as suitable. The design will contain children's figures as well as adults and the aim will be to keep the design within the understanding of the child.

CLERKS NAMED BY COMMITTEES

The following legislative committees have elected their clerks: Harbor and lands, Charles H. McGue of Lynn; insurance, Daniel J. Chapman of Boston; labor, Timothy J. Ahearn of Boston; legal affairs, Thomas A. Henry of Salem; mercantile affairs, David F. Sullivan of Holyoke; metropolitan affairs, Herbert A. Wilson of Boston; roads and bridges, George H. Innis of Newton; street railways, Frank S. Farnsworth of Legumster; municipal finance, John C. Mahoney of Worcester; public health, James T. O'Dowd of Lawrence.

MALDEN INSPECTOR CHOSEN

Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden has appointed as building inspector C. George Bagge to succeed Frank A. Connor, resigned.

FOLLEN CLUB PLANS MEETINGS

EAST LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Follen Study Club is planning a series of monthly public meetings.

REPORT OF L ARBITRATORS IS POSTPONED

Special Board in Final Session to Complete Its Findings on Wages, Hours and Working Conditions Carmen Demand

MANY MINOR ISSUES

James J. Storrow, James L. Richards and James H. Vahey, constituting the special arbitration board on the differences between the Elevated and its employees met today to reach a decision on about 170 points at issue.

There was a late session at the Copley-Plaza hotel last night, but the only statement given out was that the board had not come to any conclusions.

There are five big issues for the arbitrators to decide. They include wages, hours of labor in the road and track department, establishment of uniformity of hours in shops, free transportation for employees and abolition of piece work.

The Elevated contends it can get all the men it needs at the present rates. The union asks that nine hours in 10 shall constitute a day's work for five days a week in the road and track department.

The company says it cannot pay more wages and that the present wage is the "going" rate for similar work under similar conditions.

BOSTON WOMEN ATTEND MEETING

Directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, who left Boston this morning to attend the quarterly conference of the association in Springfield, included Mrs. Teresa Crowley and Mrs. Winona Osborne Pinkham. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Gertrude Leonard, Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell, president, and Mrs. Benjamin Pitman. A committee is to be selected to receive and entertain Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, who speaks in Boston Jan. 24 at Tremont Temple.

COST CALLED BAR TO NEW HIGHWAY

Excessive cost, \$848,550 (estimated), is the principal reason given by the highway commission for not approving the proposed construction as a state highway of North Beacon street, from Union square, Allston, to Watertown square, in a special report made to the Legislature. The commission also says that it is contrary to its policy to build highways in thickly settled and prosperous districts.

SALE OF CHELSEA LAND IS OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has reported adversely to the House naval affairs committee on Representative Roberts' bill to sell the naval hospital and magazine lands in Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Roberts understood that the project had the department's approval until this letter was sent to the committee chairman.

FORTY HORSES SAVED FROM FIRE

Forty horses attached to teams were led to safety from the garbage plant building on Atlantic avenue, near Pearl street, by John A. Dillon, foreman of the plant, today, when fire started in a scow in the water and spread to the underpinning of the garbage wharf. The damage was \$500. Burning ashes are said to have been the

STATE EXPENSE OF \$1,936,920 INCREASE ASKED

Commonwealth's Auditor Says Proposed Outlay Will Be \$17,773,578.25, Which Other Appropriations May Increase

REVENUE ESTIMATED

Increases in appropriations for the various state departments, totaling \$1,936,920.66, are being sought this year, in addition to the appropriations allowed in 1913, which amounted to \$15,839,658.19, according to the report of the state auditor, just filed with the Legislature.

Granting of these requests, it is said, would mean a state tax for 1914 of about \$10,000,000, as against \$8,000,000 in 1913. The increased estimates are said to be due largely to increased expenses or proposed developments in the charitable division, for the promotion of industrial welfare, for education and for military purposes.

According to the report, the total estimates for the year are \$17,773,578.25. While the Legislature may not grant all of the requests for increases, it is expected to enact laws providing for expenditures of about \$2,000,000. This, added to the appropriations for the departments, is expected to total over \$19,000,000 unless there is considerable curtailment.

Against this total, the auditor foresees a revenue total of only about \$9,250,000. This difference, which would have to be raised by taxation, is commonly referred to as the state tax.

The educational division wants \$250,000 more, including increases in allowances to cities and towns for transportation of high school children; for normal schools, the agricultural college, technical and industrial education and the teachers' retirement board.

The largest increase in ordinary running expenses is in the charitable group, of \$700,000. The 13 institutions for the insane, the four sanatoria for tuberculosis and the four other charitable institutions ask, without exception, for larger amounts, to which must be added more money for neglected children and \$175,000 for the support of widows with minor children under the provisions of the new act.

The second largest increase, about \$450,000, appears in the group for "promotion of industrial and financial welfare," made up largely of the expenses of the public service commission (\$200,000), which takes the place of the old railroad commission, formerly paid from assessments upon the railroads; the new commission on labor and industry, \$120,000; \$100,000 more for the Panama-Pacific exposition; increases of \$25,000 and \$20,000, respectively, for the minimum wage and industrial accident boards.

The highway commission calls for an increase of \$200,000 for widening certain highways to safeguard automobile travel. The militia want the state to own horses for batteries, and the like, and asks money for the purchase of new horses and upkeep; also for certain additional allowances to the men.

The interest charge will be \$100,000 greater, as a lot of money was borrowed ways and more than \$3,000,000 for the ways and more than \$1,000,000 for the development of Boston harbor and in 1914 still larger amounts may be borrowed for similar improvements.

ORGANIST WILL LEAD ORCHESTRA

Weston Gales, who is reported to be chosen conductor of the newly organized Detroit Symphony orchestra, was for a number of years organist of Emmanuel church, Newbury street, succeeding Arthur Hyde.

Mr. Gales left his Boston position last spring and went to Europe to study. Returning this winter with some experience in conducting opera, he went to work organizing an orchestral society in Detroit, enrolling some musicians from that city and calling in many from other places. A fund is being subscribed to guarantee a series of concerts.

HOBART COLLEGE PLANS OUTLINED

Alumni of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., held a dinner at the Hotel Victoria last night. President Lyman Powell outlined immediate and prospective increases of endowment and equipment which he finds necessary on taking up reins of office. His first concern is to bring to pass a student social center similar to the Harvard Union in Cambridge, he declared. With the rectors of Trinity, Emanuel and the Church of the Advent among local alumni of the college President Powell expects Boston to become active in support of his policies.

BILLBOARDS ARE OPPOSED

LINGTON, Mass.—At a hearing in Cary hall, the citizens discussed the bill boards on Massachusetts avenue, Woburn and Waltham streets. The general sentiment was opposed to the boards. The matter was referred to William Gratto, inspector of buildings.

BAY STATE NEWS

BROOKLINE

The Rev. Charles Otis Judkins of Glens Falls, N. Y., will speak on "The Measure of the Stature of a Good Man" at a free lecture tonight at Harvard church under the auspices of the Harvard Brotherhood.

The Tau Zeta Beta Society of Brookline gives its annual concert in Jordan hall, Boston, tonight, when it will present Miss Beatrice Harrison, cellist, and Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

A stereopticon lecture on "Old Nuremberg" will be given by Miss Margaret Bolles of Tufts College in Beacon hall, tonight.

The third of the series of conferences on "Housekeeping and Home-Making and the High Cost of Living" will be held today at the home of Mrs. William Rogers Ellis, 19 Oakland road. These conferences are in charge of Mrs. M. Fary Peirce.

SOMERVILLE

The Mrs. George O. Brastow tent 12, Daughters of Veterans, will hold its next meeting Friday night, Jan. 16, when a joint installation of the officers of the tent and those of Daughters of Veterans, camp 3, Sons of Veterans, will take place. Members of the affiliated organizations have been invited to attend.

The Rev. Francis W. O'Brien of the Union square Baptist church has arranged the following series of sermons for his morning services: Jan. 18, "Which is the True Church?"; Jan. 25, "Who has the Keys of the Kingdom?"; and Feb. 1, "Do We Need Religion?"

MALDEN

Miss Marion F. Venn, former secretary to the Malden school board, has been elected secretary of the Associated Charities to succeed Miss M. Frances Treldick. Mayor Charles Schumaker is to name a commission of three citizens to take up the proposed question of disposing by sale of the central fire station and using the funds received for the purchase of additional motor apparatus for the fire department.

The lodge of Stirling, Masons, worked the degree of entered apprentice upon five candidates at its meeting last evening.

MELROSE

Announcement of events for the Melrose Club for the month include assemblies Jan. 16 and ladies' night Jan. 20. Members tournament night next Saturday, trophy bowling for members Jan. 22 and an entertainment for the members and guests the evening of Jan. 27 with the Amphion Club furnishing the program.

At the Melrose Highland Club tomorrow evening a vaudeville entertainment will be given by Clarence G. Bartlett before the members and guests.

LINGTON

Ladies of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance are holding an all-day meeting today in the vestry of the First Parish Unitarian church.

At the January meeting of the Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, this afternoon at the Brookline home of Mrs. Boardman Hall, 1876 Beacon street, Mrs. Miriam Frances Bagley is to read a paper, and an address will be given by Mrs. Chester M. McGoun, president of the American Institute at Springfield.

CONCORD

The annual "turkey supper" of the Trinitarian Congregational church will be served this evening. "Dame Plunkett's Singing School" will be presented. The annual assembly of Concord lodge, I. O. O. F., takes place in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction, Friday evening, Jan. 23.

The annual roll call of the members of Concord grange will be held next Tuesday evening.

READING

The Upland Woman's Club of North Reading will have a musicale this evening with Mrs. Mabel Banks Wilson as soloist. Mrs. Irving H. Upton will lecture on the Austrian Tyrol.

The Men's Goodfellowship Club has secured Prof. Charles E. Fay, former president of the American Alpine Club to speak at the next meeting, Jan. 21.

REVERE

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church will have a supper at the church this evening followed by an entertainment.

Harry E. Whittemore, supervisor of music in the schools has resigned, to take effect Feb. 10.

WHITMAN

The candidates for the high school hockey team are practicing daily. Abington and Rockland schools will be challenged.

At the town meeting Jan. 28 the question of reducing the number on the board of selectmen is the principal article for discussion.

MAYNARD

At its annual meeting St. Hildas Guild at the St. Georges Episcopal church elected Mrs. Arthur Webber as president. Maynard lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected Robert Archer as noble grand.

WEST ACTON

The annual business meeting and supper of the West Acton volunteer fire company takes place this evening in the fire house hall at 7 o'clock.

ANNUAL SALE

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20% Reductions

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COUNTRY TOWNS INDEPENDENT

Editorial Survey Finds Even Small Towns Socially Self-Reliant

Not to know the country towns, or some one country town, is to be denied a chance to appreciate the extent of their ability to stand alone, intellectually and socially. Some notion of their activity may be acquired by the news that even the city papers in a measure supply but it is necessarily limited. No more does a summer view supply the knowledge. The farm towns are then so occupied with their business that they suspend the community activities and the visitor gains little knowledge of the completeness of their independence. They must be seen in the winter to gain an idea of the extent to which they supply themselves with entertainment and develop their own resources of intellectual growth. It is then the societies that cover about every field are in full swing and their members join in contribution to each other's knowledge and compare views on every good sort of problem. For actual social cooperation in study of current affairs, of history and of art, one must turn to the small towns. To a certain point it is true that the smaller the town the more thorough this self-development but the characteristic remains in modified form in the larger ones.

When the New England town, through favoring circumstances of location or command of water power or some other, attains a larger growth, it drops some of the projects of self-help in which all the people unite. It divides into groups of those who have some special interest as their bond. It loses one of the features that actually make the real country town a social unit, and it must be said at some sacrifice. But it compensates in a measure for this by providing certain other features in imitation of the cities which go to make it independent, such as the playhouse, the social club in its best form, the municipal band and orchestra, the musical society. It develops the business of being a town with no omission in its equipment. If it is so fortunate as to be away from the neighborhood of the city it develops a completeness that meets all the requirements of its people.

The enterprise that is displayed in towns of the larger growth in providing themselves with the full equipment wins the admiration of the casual visitor and deserves it. It seems always to be going to the limit of its means to make itself an example. It provides with liberality for all essentials, such as schools and library and streets, and it goes beyond these in including the building of its academy of music and its theater. Let one visit it at this season and he will find that there is not a worthy interest of the people that is allowed to pass unrecognized. The need of resort to the city for entertainment is reduced to the last point. Beyond what the town may do as a government, the citizens do by personal contribution and by organized work. The product is a town which affords the fullest opportunity for rational pleasure and for the best social life.

After all has been said for the enlarged and prospered town it is the one that takes no offense at being called country that gives the best showing of public spirit in overcoming what might be considered the disadvantages of remoteness from the city by developing its own resources. One has to know them intimately to fully value the readiness of their people to lay aside differences of condition and of opinion in making the common life richer. Community interest reaches here its best development. There is a fine democracy among its people. Whatever talent any one of them has is not only given its chance of exercise but is put under an obligation to contribute to the common pleasure. There is no recognized limitation of circumstance and no recognized reason for seeking either pleasure or improvement in another more populous and better endowed town.

There has been an exaggerated representation of the decadence of the New England country town. Some of them, the least favorably located for prosperity, have indeed declined in population and have lost in the ability to maintain their former activities. But lamentations over the loss of public spirit and community interest in those that have neither expanded to industrial importance nor fallen away in the means of support will have to be made by those who avoid making themselves familiar with the facts. The truth is that there has been no time when independence, self-reliance and the determination to make the most of home resources were so marked in them as now.

UNCERTAIN WHEN RADCLIFFE DEAN WILL TAKE OFFICE

Miss Bertha M. Boody of Brookline, who was announced yesterday as the new dean of Radcliffe College, is in New York as the head of the Charlton school there. It is not known yet when she will return to take up her duties as dean.

Miss Boody of Brookline will succeed the late Dean Coes.

For some time Miss Caroline Humphrey has been acting dean. Miss Boody is a graduate of Radcliffe of the class of 1899, when she received her degree of A. B. In 1912 she received the degree of A. M. from Columbia University. She studied one winter at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and for one summer at the University of Cambridge, England.

For nine years she taught in the Cambridge school for girls at Cambridge; for two years in Miss Madeira's school in Washington, and for two years she was head of the Charlton school, New York.

MELROSE PLANS TO FORM G. G. A.

For the purpose of forming a Good Government Association in Melrose, a meeting is to be held Jan. 23 at the Quincy House. Officers will probably be elected. Mayor Oliver B. Munroe will be a guest.

AMHERST ALUMNI DINE JAN. 27

The annual dinner of the Amherst College Alumni Association of Boston will take place at the Copley-Plaza on the night of Jan. 27.

HISTORIANS ELECT C. J. H. WOODBURY

LYNN, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Lynn Historical Society last night these officers were elected: President, C. J. H. Woodbury; vice-presidents, John Albee, Charles Neal Barney, Charles S. Grover; secretary, David Demarest; treasurer, Warren Mudge Breed; members of the council until January, 1917, Lawrence E. Brown, Mrs. Grace P. Chase, Miss Sally H. Hacker, A. Dudley Johnson, Mrs. Lincoln M. Lummus and L. M. Winslow.

ROWLEY CAMP TO BE MADE LARGER

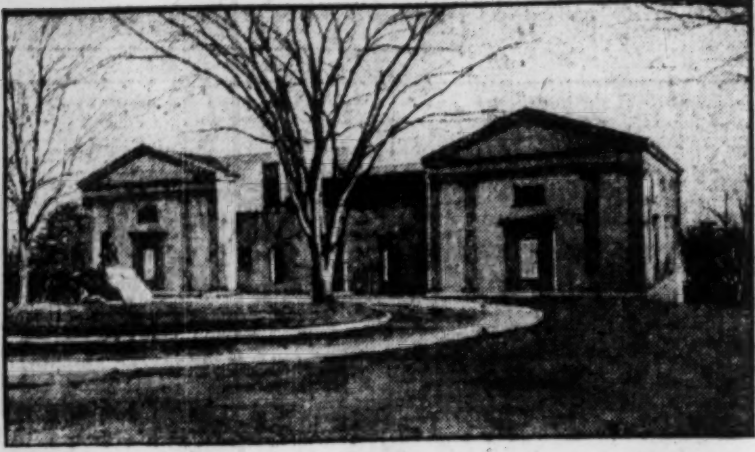
SALEM, Mass.—The board of control of Salem Fraternity has made plans for enlargement and improvement of the boy camp at Rowley. The quarters will be enlarged so as to accommodate 40 boys each week during the summer. A new water supply will also be installed.

BANGOR OPERA HOUSE BURNED

BANGOR, Me.—The Bangor opera house was destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Two firemen, John Leonard and Walter Merrill, were killed by a falling wall, while a third was injured.

BETHEL LODGE INSTALLS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—District Deputy Grand Master James P. Simpson and suite of Middlesex lodge No. 17 of Malden installed officers of Bethel lodge, I. O. O. F., last evening.

MONTCLAIR'S ART MUSEUM IS
READY FOR ITS OPENING VIEW

Building with galleries for paintings, sculpture and music.

Represents Gift of Collection of Paintings From William T. Evans and \$50,000 for Building From Mrs. Henry Lang

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Opening of the Montclair art gallery and museum is set for today. A reception to members and artists who are exhibiting will take place this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, to be followed on Friday evening at 8 o'clock by one for the public. Next Saturday and for one week following the museum will be open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning, from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening. During the second and last week of the loan exhibition the hours will be for the morning and afternoon only; Saturday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock and Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

About four years ago William T. Evans of Montclair, an art collector, expressed his willingness to give to the town of Montclair a valuable collection of paintings by American artists if he could be assured that the town would properly house the collection and that steps would be taken making this the nucleus of a picture gallery for Montclair. This offer of Mr. Evans was given publicly and resulted in Mrs. Henry Lang, a resident of Montclair, offering to contribute \$50,000 for a building that would be suitable to the purpose.

An association then was formed, called the Montclair Art Association, which immediately accepted both Mr. Evans' and Mrs. Lang's gifts to the town of Montclair, which are not a memorial in any sense. The association has grown in membership to about 300 men and women in the town and vicinity.

Four men contributed each \$2500 towards the purchase of the Benedict home at the corner of Bloomfield and South Mountain avenues, the land running down to St. Luke's place, a block from the Central school. A little more than a year ago the work of building was begun. The architect, Albert R. Ross of New York, has given much thought to the peculiar conditions and worked out a building that is said to meet all requirements.

The exterior style is an adaptation of the Greek period and is built of marble, brick and terra cotta. The roof is trimmed with copper. There are two marble panels on each wing of the building, which are to have inscriptions of the names of noted artists, sculptors and musicians. The interior is of fire-proof construction. The floors have broad marble borders. There are three galleries. The north gallery is for the exhibition of paintings; the south gallery is for music and the center gallery is for sculpture. Much attention was given to the heating plant and to ventilation. The walls are to have mural paintings, also two panels, one in each wing, gifts of local artists.

In addition to the collection of paintings presented by Mr. Evans and other

art objects contributed for permanent exhibition, there will be a loan exhibition comprising the works of about 60 artists residing in Montclair, Glen Ridge, Caldwell, Orange, Nutley and other towns in this vicinity. This loan exhibition is unusual because each artist exhibits three of his own paintings which he selects, the art committee accepting his selection.

There will be exhibited permanently a beautiful marble figure and pedestal, "The Crown for the Victor," given by Mrs. Lang. It is the work of William Couper, a former resident of Montclair. A collection of American Indian relics, including war implements, household utensils and basketry, and known as the Rand collection is given by Mrs. Lang. There will be 54 paintings as a permanent exhibit. Another gift presented by Mr. Evans, the work of Herman Atkins MacNeil, is the beautiful bronze statue, the "Sun Test," which rests on a large bolder on the lawn.

A feature of the building is the entrance for the school children, who can conveniently enter thereby from the Central school without attracting unusual attention, for the plans of the association contemplated that the building and collections should be used in cooperation with the public schools for purposes of instruction in art and the history of civilization by means of lectures, copying and the like.

Miss Helen Kent Taylor, a former teacher in the Montclair public schools, is curator of the museum. Miss Taylor is a member of the National Arts and Crafts Society. Officers of the Montclair Art Association are: William T. Evans, president; Elliot Marshall and Mrs. R. N. Dodd, vice-presidents; Frank H. Presby, secretary; Henry Lang, treasurer. The cost of the building is \$62,500.

BEAUMONT COMMERCE BOARD
ENLARGING CITY'S ACTIVITIES

Influence Felt in Securing Deep Water From Gulf and Assisting Citizens to Guide Municipality's General Development

BIG SHIPS COMING SOON

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Establishment of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce in 1901 found here a lumber town surrounded by many yellow pine sawmills, with not a few within the city's borders; a market point for the great Texas rice belt, with three rice mills; also an oil town, the greatest gusher ever uncovered up to that time having just been brought in.

The Chamber of Commerce came about of necessity, the need for a central organization through which the citizenship could guide and direct the course

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line, 20c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 18c; measure 12 lines to the inch.

OFFICES-TO LET

MODERN OFFICES

To Rent at
360 Commonwealth Ave.
BOSTON
Next to corner of Massachusetts Ave.
Laboratories, elevator, vacuum cleaning, indirect lighting, compressed air, bathroom linoleum doors, with heat and janitor service.
Send for descriptive booklet or apply on premises.

Fred L. Hewitt
TRUSTEE
18 Tremont St., Boston

FINANCIAL

WILL TRADE \$40,000 in dividend paying stock in well-known Illinois Corporation, headquarters in Chicago, for an interest in a live business where present owner wants the assistance of a man who has had a large experience in business affairs; prefer to locate in small town. EDWIN HANSON, Room 628, 108 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

LAND-FLORIDA

80 ACRES in Florida on the Gulf-Fish oysters, clams, all kinds of sea food at your door; orange and grape fruit grove in bearing. Will exchange. H. N. NICHOLS, 3125 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

RESORTS-FLORIDA

DE LAND, Fla.—Beautiful, progressive, ideal winter resort; fine all year round town. Information and descriptive literature from Business League, De Land, Fla.

LAWYERS

BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
204 Piper Building, Baltimore, Md.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS FILMS enlarged, hand-colored platinum, A. S. H. STUDIOS, 248 Adelaide St., Providence, R. I.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING

JOHN A. COLLICOTT—Second hand dynamo and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 108 Oliver St., Boston.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

250 VARIETIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA ADS.

REAL ESTATE
We Are Sole Agents for
H. L. Solomon Co.
LIMA, OHIO

Who Corn Farms
Sell

that produce as much corn as the best Illinois Farms. Farms that produce clover, oats and alfalfa worth as good as corn.
We sell these farms from \$10 to \$25 per acre cheaper than any farm agents in the Maumee Valley. Prices range from \$100 to \$175 per acre. Get our catalogue while in the city.

Frank D. Harris
Office, N. Neil St., opposite Beardsley Hotel
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

\$500 BUYS

A LARGE LOT

suitable for a cozy cottage within one mile of the heart of the business district of Champaign. G. CAMPBELL & SON, Champaign, Ill.

J. G. OLDFHAM—For real bargains in Twin City property in University District vacant lots in the Maumee Valley. We have for sale and rent; choice farm lands for sale and exchange in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; 1 set drag life in carload lots; steamship agency. Suite 107, Cohen bldg., 104 N. Race, Urbana. Auto phones 3167 or 4279.

METAL SPECIALTIES

J. C. GABEL & CO.
Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Specialties. We also do nickel plating, oxidizing, brass burnishing of automobiles, stove castings, etc. We also do fancy work in sheet metal such as brass and copper and aluminum. We carry a full line of chicken supplies such as dusters, feeders, water fountains, etc. Call and see us or write on any line of work that you want in sheet metal. Factory, 202-204 N. First St., Champaign, Ill.

BOOKBINDING

TWIN CITY BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK CO.—Second floor Price East bldg. Call on us for expert work; special ruling; rebinding; made to order; leather and cloth books. Loose leaf ledger outfits, etc.; all work guaranteed and delivered when promised.

HOTELS

PLAZA HOTEL—Pure food, meals of quality, clean rooms, prices moderate. O. M. LEWIS, prop.

AUTOMOBILES

FORD CARS

E. V. KIRBY, Agent, URBANA, ILL.

SHOES

THE Shoe Store—Quality, Old Reliable Store that stands for quality and honest treatment. KELLEY'S SHOE STORE.

SHOE SHINING PARLORS

SHOE SHINING PARLOR—Ladies' special dept.; clothes cleaned and pressed. GREEN & CHAPMAN, 55-57 Neil St., Champaign.

DENTISTS

W. H. KARCHER
DENTIST
First National Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

INFORMATION BUREAU

INFORMATION Bureau, baggage checked free; public rest room; Taylor and Walnut. Chamber of Commerce, Champaign, Ill.

NEWSDEALERS

CHICAGO PAPERS, all magazines, candy and sodas at the HUNT NEWS STAND, 56 North Neil St., Champaign, Ill.

LAUNDRIES

CHAMPAIGN STEAM LAUNDRY
FOR GOOD WORK
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

PIANOS

CHICKERING & SONS and other pianos. EGGLESTON'S MUSIC STORE, Champaign, Ill.

ness at Los Angeles, Cal.; H. G. Spaulding, now at the head of a commercial organization at Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. A. Arnold, now the head of the Texas commercial secretaries' organization; Alexander Helper, long with the Manufacturers' Record, and T. W. Larkin, the present incumbent. Mr. Larkin came to Beaumont from Denison, Tex., Jan. 1, 1909, and during his tenure has come the culmination of many of the earlier efforts, while many activities have been initiated, and many accomplishments for the good of the city and surrounding country have been achieved. The bond issue for deep water has been passed and the work nearly completed; drainage surveys of the county have been made; soil surveys have been conducted; instruction in agriculture taken direct to the farmer has been inaugurated; a factory plan has been put under way, and city improvements that have made Beaumont attractive. Several factories have been located and the commercial importance of the city materially increased.

The volume of trade as evidenced by the bank clearings has increased several million dollars. The busiest and most influential men in the city find time to give to the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, and the committees are most active. The president for 1913 is J. J. Nathan, the head of one of the largest department stores in Texas. Committee heads are prominent men, and on the board of directors the best commercial, industrial and legal talent in the city is represented, each individual working without pay for the city's good.

HUERTA EXTENDS BANK HOLIDAY

NEW YORK—The bank holiday in Mexico, expiring today was extended to March 31 by General Huerta, who also issued a decree imposing a special tax of 1 per cent on all mortgage loans.

JEWELERS

NOTICE

Bring this advertisement to

Ray L. Bowman
JEWELER

Walker Opera House Bldg.,
Champaign, Ill.

It entitles the bearer to special discount on any article he may purchase from our stock during the short. Agr. Course. All goods priced in plain figures

CONFECTIONERY

For Short Course
Students

A place to eat and drink that is right in EVERY PARTICULAR—close to the campus, with eats and drinks that are the best that can be made at reasonable prices. Lunches, Candies, Fountain Drinks, Hot Beverages.

Harris & Mead

120 Greene Ave., 1/2 block west of the Library
CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

CAFETERIAS AND RESTAURANTS

ZEKE AND DYKE'S
CAFETERIA
FOR GOOD MEALS.
606 S. Sixth Street, CHAMPAIGN.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CANTON CAPE
HONG JOY Prop.
Over 40 Main St., Champaign, Ill.

EAT AT DEENE'S North American

restaurant; lunch at all hours. 56 Market St., north of new interurban station.

QUICK SERVICE—First class meals at

PICKNEY'S CAFE, Harry Pickney, prop. 32 N. Neil St., Champaign, Ill.

MARTIN'S RESTAURANT—Opposite

J. C. depot; open day and night. Champaign, Ill.

CREAMERIES

DIRECT FROM CHURN TO YOU. Twin City creamery butter. Ask your Grocer. Champaign, Ill.

TAILORS

LAWDER

EXCLUSIVE TAILORING

West Church Street, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

CLOTHIERS

STERN BROS.

CLOTHIERS

MAIN STREET CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

GARAGES

HERRICK AND STOLTEY
Garage
Champaign, Ill.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

STYLE AND COMFORT in the Gosard Corset; a perfect fit guaranteed. MISS E. M. SHEPPARD, Cohen Bldg., Urbana.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS

may send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 406, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISING

DRY GOODS

Give the Valuable
Surety Coupons

A booklet of Surety Coupons (600) is redeemable for \$2.50 in merchandise of your selection, whether the merchandise is sold at regular prices or "Special Sale" prices. Ask for them when making purchases.

CINCINNATI

Business firms, to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee, 1008 First National Bank building.

WATER SUPPLY

OFFERED TO CITY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Chatsworth reservoir, intended to conserve a supply of irrigating water for the western and southwestern sections of the San Fernando valley, was offered recently to the city at a price to be fixed by a board of arbitration, says the Tribune.

Attorneys representing the heirs of the Porter estate, owners of the land around Chatsworth, made the offer to the water board. These large landowners also lay annexation to Los Angeles as a preliminary to getting a supply of aqueduct water. The municipal annexation commission and the members of the water board received the proposition and this assurance with great pleasure, as delays and opposition and a possible condemnation suit are thus avoided.

POULTRY

CLEAN NESTS

HAPPY HENS EARN BIG PROFITS. Keep

your hens happy and laying by keeping them clean and in proper condition. Equip laying houses with KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Nests. These wonderful clean, patented nests many times over. Regular price \$3.00, set 3 nests—special introductory price, \$2.50; 3 sets, \$10. Write for our free catalog.

Galvanized Steel Brood Coops with Rungs, Chicken Feeders, etc. KNUDSON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 650, St. Joseph, Mo.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SAVES CLOTHES—LIGHTENS LABOR

Direct from Factory \$4.00
\$3.00 buys this high-grade, full sized, rust proof, galvanized, Kalamazoo Washer direct from our factory to you. No middlemen's profits. Automatically adjusts to large or small washing. Gets the dirt. Eliminates the wash board. Operates from natural standing position—Children operate easily. Write for booklet.

THE KALAMAZOO MFG. CO.
Dept. 201 Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO.
Sell the Better Things
That Men Wear
HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES
AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
106 West Main Street

INSURANCE

W. H. PENDLETON
FIRE INSURANCE
All Old Line Companies
Phone 217. Upjohn Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 304-306 W. Main St.; phone 724.

CLEANING AND DYEING

THE PARKS—Garment cleaners and dyers, 222 W. Main. Our distilling process turns out satisfactory work.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1395.
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MARION TYLER
Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatic, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall. Tel. Drexel 2081, Chicago.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO

MARSHALL, SMITH & FEINDT

LAWYERS
733 Otis Building, Chicago

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. YEATZ
750 People's Gas Building

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

ROOMS

84TH, 108 WEST—Comfortable, large, warm, sunny rooms, bath; convenient subway, elevated; \$14-16; gentlemen. Tel. Schuyler 8034. HARRIS.

LAWYERS

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
59 Nassau Street, New York

W. R. HORD & HORD

Attorneys and Counselors at Law
38 Park Row, New York City

New York Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6029 Metropolitan building.

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\$3.00 buys this high-grade, full sized, rust proof, galvanized, Kalamazoo Washer direct from our factory to you. No middlemen's profits. Automatically adjusts to large or small washing. Gets the dirt. Eliminates the wash board. Operates from natural standing position—Children operate easily. Write for booklet.

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Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1395.
123

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

AN UP-TO-DATE shoe parlor: wants an experienced woman to do shoe fitting according to modern methods. Address: VINCENT L. HALL, 42 Market st., Boston, Mass.

A YOUNG GIRL as housemaid and to assist with two children, ages 5 and 7 years. Mrs. W. J. KELLEY, 3 Berkeley st., Montclair, N. J.

HUTLER (22), young, refined, reliable, housekeeper, capable of doing all the work of a household. Address: Mrs. J. H. LUTHER, 110 Lexington av., New York city.

COOKS-Stevedores, examiners and inspectors wanted. Address: Mrs. J. H. LUTHER, 110 Lexington av., New York city.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged and refined woman to assist with housework in family of 3; no washing; one who prefers good home to high wages. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

SALESWOMEN wanted in shoe department, good salaries to those thoroughly experienced. GIMBEL BROS., New York city.

TRIPPER for addressing envelopes; only those with fine class experience and good penmanship. Apply or address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

WATTS-Refined woman to assist with housework in family of 3; no washing; one who prefers good home to high wages. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

WANTED-A young woman for office work; must understand telephone switchboard; no washing; one who prefers good home to high wages. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

WANTED-Salesladies for permanent positions; also extras. Apply F. W. WOOL, 100 N. 11th st., New York city.

WANTED-A number of thoroughly experienced chocolate makers; steady work and good wages. Apply or address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

WANTED-Applications from experienced millinery buyers to fill important positions in our organization; only those who have had big positions in millinery stores apply; to one who can create fashions and direct a large department there is an excellent opportunity. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

WANTED-Applications from young ladies of good education and refinement to fill clerical vacancies as they arise in the numerous departments of a large mail order house; exceptional opportunity to learn an excellent business; fair salaries to beginners; excellent opportunity to advance. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

WANTED-A number of experienced saleswomen for our various retail candy stores in New York city; steady positions to suitable and reliable women. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

WOMAN-Refined, capable, for cooking and housework; family of 2 adults and 2 children; comfortable, congenial home. G. H. BLANCHARD, 825 E. 16th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN for general housework; good home with plain, comfortable German family; good wages. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

HOOPER, 41 Fl. Greene pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SITUATION WANTED by man with long experience in practical systems of many kinds; leather goods; ideas for using machinery and for attractive goods. Address: GOLD KIRCHHOFF, 180 Forest av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEWART and wife (cook) desire position in first-class country or city club; willing to go anywhere; both thoroughly competent; 12 years highest references. Address: J. MILNE 726 East 134th st., New York city.

SUPERINTENDENT (47), best references; paving, sewer, street, railway, curb, gutter, sidewalk, and landscape gardening. Address: RYAN, 542 Howe st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED-Position as bookkeeper with reliable printing concern; with opportunity for advancement; would like to learn estimating on job work; practical printer and bookbinding graduate; ready about Jan. 20. Address: D. WAIT, 60 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED-Position as collector, or any outside occupation; age 36. W. W. CREIGER, 494 E. 182d st., Bronx, New York.

WANTED-Situation with large firm, to design and construct buildings. Address: DREW N. JODON, 4831 Francis st., Philadelphia.

WANTED-Position as architect's assistant or manager of branch office; New York preferred; familiar with architects and contractors; references. Address: CLARK, 321 Eastern Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

WORK wanted by man who has been assistant in general or special studies; also, assistant helper and mining assistant; temperate and willing to travel; most references. Address: ARON ANDERSEN, 287 South 1st st., care Mrs. Mack, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position on poultry farm. Address: HARRY LOWY, 417 E. 100th st., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, good penman and mathematician; desires position in French-German, desires clerical position in Philadelphia. Address: C. R. GILBERT, 109 W. Chelton av., Germantown, Pa.

WANTED-A young woman for office work; must understand telephone switchboard; no washing; one who prefers good home to high wages. Address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

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EASTERN STATES

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STENOGRAPHER for secretarial or light stenographic work; 12 years experience, best references, desires to secure position with reliable firm. Address: MRS. J. H. LUTHER, 110 Lexington av., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER-Reformed young woman desires position in or out of town; business office or hotel; 8 years experience; highest references. Address: JULIETTE R. LECKLER, 517 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER or secretary of business affairs, accustomed to meeting new people, seeks New York city position; references. Address: MRS. J. H. LUTHER, 110 Lexington av., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER, many years' experience, desires position where efficiency, accuracy and neatness would be essential; excellent references; salary \$15. Address: A. B. BROZEN, 144 W. 111th st., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER-Efficient, intelligent, original; education above average; refined; 12 years experience leading firms; splendid references. Address: H. H. HOWISON, 55 E. 117th st., New York city.

STEWART and wife (cook) desire position in first-class country or city club; willing to go anywhere; both thoroughly competent; 12 years highest references. Address: J. MILNE 726 East 134th st., New York city.

TRAVELING COMPANION-Young woman of refinement would like position with lady; references. Address: Mrs. J. H. LUTHER, 110 Lexington av., New York city.

TRIPPER for addressing envelopes; only those with fine class experience and good penmanship. Apply or address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

FARMER and dairy man-Two brothers want work together with horse furnished. Address: C. J. REDMAN, R. R. 1, Mt. Washington, O.

FARM WORK wanted, with horse and mother by young man (21). O. REDMAN, Mt. Washington, O.

FARM WORK wanted by two young men; highest references. Address: J. H. LUTHER, 110 Lexington av., New York city.

FIRST-CLASS CANDY and ice cream maker for retail store; references. Address: C. S. SALTER, 2403 S. Sacramento, Chicago, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS FINISHER on furniture and store fixtures, also car and automobile painting, would like position as foreman in some good plant. Address: GEORGE F. MILLER, 4023 Independence av., Kansas City, Mo.

GASFITTER, helper or work of any kind; situation wanted by a man of 22. G. T. TIER, 141 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, experienced, wants position; bookkeeper or assistant; Chicago or elsewhere; moderate salary. Address: J. H. LUTHER, 110 Lexington av., New York city.

GENERAL WORKER wanted by man with 10 years' experience as bank clerk. Address: W. L. DAVIS, 500 Belmont av., Chicago, Ill.

JANITOR-Practical all-round housework and plant from A to Z; middle-aged; references. Address: W. W. COOK, 2257 Washburne av., Chicago, Ill.

JAPANESE wants position, general housework, references. Address: BEN SAITO, 3239 Groveland av., Chicago, Ill.

STEADY POSITION on night matter; 5 years' experience; type. J. M. BRYAN, 516 Oak st., Kansas City, Mo.

TRIPPER for addressing envelopes; only those with fine class experience and good penmanship. Apply or address: Mrs. A. L. SIMPSON, Jr., 60 W. 18th st., New York city.

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON

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STENCILS AND CUTLERY—We mark our cut collars free. ALLEN BROS., 400 Washington St., opp. Adams Sq. subway.

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COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central St.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY. Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND UPHOLSTERY—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford Sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTS—QUALITY FOOD. 18 CENTRAL SQUARE.

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right goods, Fair Prices. BESSE KOLLE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50. HOLKINS SHOE STORE, 26 Market St., Lynn, Mass. J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

UNDERWEAR—La Greque Modula Ties, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 70 to 88 Market St., Lynn.

Worcester, Mass.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwritten Silver—The Lavender Shop. A. L. CHASE, 634 Slater bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high quality. HARRY RICHARDSON, 284 Main St.

CANDY SHOP—TENNESSEY Stands for Purity and Quality. 5 Pleasant St., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street Worcester.

CORSETTIER—"Nu-Bone" Custom Corset Shop. Residential fittings. Eva E. Driscoll, 306 Main St., Tel. Pk. 1291.

DENTISTRY—DR. E. F. FOX, 11 Pleasant St., Phone Park 2735. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FRESH FLOWERS of finest quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE, 3 Pleasant St., Tel. Park 94.

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B. & M. NORMAL SERVICE IS DUE BY END OF WEEK

Railroad Men Work Hard to Restore Trains Taken Off Because of Disabled Switch System at North Station

TROLLEYS ARE USED

Pressing into use the Fitchburg depot for inbound and possibly outbound trains, utilizing the Eastern railroad yards for the movement of the Portland division Eastern route trains and working signals and switches by hand, Boston & Maine officials today are improving the service which was cut nearly 50 per cent on some lines and less on others by the fire in tower A in the North station yard yesterday. It is believed that service will be restored to normal by the end of the week.

It will cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000 to replace the tower apparatus, which controls the switches in that section of the yards. The engineering department is figuring on a fireproof structure to replace the wooden tower.

Local station agents are now in possession of lists of trains which have been dropped for the time being. Railroad officials are urging their patrons wherever possible to use electric cars.

Approximately 600 trains a day is the normal schedule. This number has been reduced to 375. This will be increased from day to day until the trains will be running according to the arrangement which became effective Monday.

On the Fitchburg division 27 trains have been taken off. On the southern division 26 inbound and 22 outbound trains are dropped. The eastern division of the Portland division drops 29 inbound and 28 outbound trains, while the western division drops 24 both ways. All trains on the Saugus and Medford branches have been discontinued, there are no through trains to Marblehead through either Lynn or Salem. Shuttle train service has been instilled from both Lynn and Salem.

The seven men who were installed in the tower are now placed at different points in the yard in shanties and from these points they direct the trains. They take their instructions from the terminal yardmaster and then by an improvised system of hand signals, they get in touch with the switchmen.

A plan of operating incoming Southern division trains over straight tracks has been worked, which leaves only the old Western division trains and through trains from Portland to be operated by hand signals and hand thrown switches through the yard formerly controlled by tower A.

Last night during the rush hour there was a crush at the North station largely due to the fact that many of the suburbanites had not learned that the service was interrupted.

The Bay State Street Railway Company is providing additional service from Scollay square to Lynn, Salem, Saugus and Melrose, and from Sullivan square to Wakefield, Reading, Winchester, Woburn, Lawrence and Lowell.

The service was practically stopped for a few hours after the fire yesterday, but during the afternoon, by using the veterans of the road to instruct the newer men, the road was enabled to send out trains with reasonable regularity.

The fire was caused by a torch used by a plumber. The loss on building and apparatus amounted to \$25,000.

NAME SCHEDULES FOR PENN TEAMS

PHILADELPHIA—Schedules for the tennis, golf and wrestling teams of the University of Pennsylvania were arranged at a meeting of the board of directors of the Athletic Association Wednesday. The tennis matches arranged will be played during the month of May. The schedules follow:

TENNIS
May 1, Johns Hopkins at Philadelphia; 2, Princeton at Philadelphia; 3, Harvard at Philadelphia; 4, Annapolis at Annapolis; 5, Dartmouth at Philadelphia; 6, Yale at Philadelphia.

WRESTLING
Feb. 13, Columbia at New York; 20, Cornell at Philadelphia; 27, Yale at Philadelphia.

GOLF
May 9, Cornell or Harvard at Philadelphia; 16, Williams at Nassau C. C.; Long Island; 23, Princeton at Philadelphia; 30, Yale at Philadelphia.

STEEL SUIT HEARINGS RESUMED
NEW ORLEANS, La. Before J. A. Brown, special examiner for the department of justice, hearings in the government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation were resumed here Wednesday.

WOMAN IS BANK DIRECTOR
CHICAGO—Mrs. Elvira J. Park was elected a member of the board of the Austin National Bank at the annual meeting Wednesday. She is the first woman director of a bank in Chicago.

BELGIUM MINISTER ON HIS WAY
TOLEDO, O.—Former Mayor Brand Whitlock, now minister to Belgium, and Mrs. Whitlock left Wednesday for Washington, whence they will leave in a few days for Brussels.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Note.—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston Lightship: To Sable Island, 400; Cape Race, N. F., 630; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 488; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 350.

SS Fuerst Bismarck (Ger), Hamburg for Boston, was 150 miles south of Cape Race at 8 a. m. Wednesday.
SS Sagamore (Br), Liverpool for Boston, was 250 miles east of Boston light at 3 p. m. Wednesday. Reports heavy gale.
SS Prevezon (Fr), Havre for New York, was 1346 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 5 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Celtic (Br), Liverpool for New York, was 1114 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Antonio Lopez (Sp), Cadiz for New York, was 240 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Oceanic (Br), Southampton, etc. for New York, was 300 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday; expected to arrive at Quarantine at about noon today.

SS Maryland (Br), London for New York, was 350 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Trilves (Br), Limon for Boston, was 1120 miles south of Nantuxet lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Suriname (Br), New York for Borneo, was 1332 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Powhatan, Providence for Baltimore, was 12 miles northeast of Winter Quarter lightship at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Bermuda (Br), New York for Bermuda, was 130 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Wednesday.
SS City of Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, was 171 miles northeast of Diamond shoal lightship at 4:25 p. m. Wednesday.

SS El Occidente, New York for Galveston, was 108 miles west of Tortugas at noon Wednesday.
SS Ontario, Boston for Baltimore, was 110 miles west of Nantuxet lightship at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Howard, Baltimore for Boston, was 15 miles east of Shinnecock at 7 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Alamo, New York for Galveston, was 50 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Comus, New York for New Orleans, was 216 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Wednesday.
SS Algonquin (from San Domingo for New York) left Romana for Saucha at 4 a. m. Tuesday.

SS Iroquois, New York for Turks Island, was 292 miles south of Scotland lightship at 4 a. m. Wednesday.
SS City of Columbus, New York for Savannah, was 35 miles north of Diamond shoal lightship at 4 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Somerset, Baltimore for Jacksonville, was 6 miles southwest of Martins Industry lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Toledo, Marcus Hook for Sabine, was 280 miles north of Jupiter at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Alfred Nobel (Nor), Boca Grande for Rotterdam, passed Martins Industry lightship at 11 a. m. Wednesday.
SS San Juan, New York for San Juan, was 794 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Philadelphia, New York for San Juan, was 81 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Tuscan, Jacksonville for Philadelphia, was 10 miles south of Ocracoke lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Comanche, New York for Jacksonville, was 54 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, was 75 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Concho, New York for Galveston, was 64 miles east of Galveston bar at 7 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Parima (Br), New York for Barbados, was 1018 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS El Sol, New York for Galveston, was 22 miles south of Diamond shoal lightship at 6 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Lenape, New York for Jacksonville, passed Diamond shoal lightship at 5:30 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Manoa, Philadelphia for San Francisco, was 1040 miles southeast of Bermuda at 8 p. m. Tuesday.
SS Verdi (Br), New York for Santos, was 1014 miles southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Tuesday.

SS Borgestad (Nor), Tampico for Baltimore, was 67 miles southeast of Cape Henry at 8 a. m. Wednesday.
SS Berkshire, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 55 miles south of Cape Henlopen at 8 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Momus, New Orleans for New York, was 243 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Huron, Jacksonville for New York, was 348 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Lampasas, Mobile for New York, was 129 miles southwest of Tampa bar at noon Wednesday.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur for New York, was 155 miles south of Diamond shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Monterey, Veracruz for New York, was 135 miles north of Jupiter at 8 p. m. Wednesday.
SS El Alba, Galveston for New York, was 146 miles southwest of Diamond shoal lightship at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Creole, New Orleans for New York, was 15 miles south of Mississippi bar at 6 p. m. Wednesday.
SS El Oriente, Galveston for New York, was 233 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Wednesday.

SS Maracabo, San Juan for New York, was 431 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Santa Maria (Br), Santa Maria for New York, was 324 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Wednesday.

SS San Marcos, Galveston for New York, was 25 miles south of Jupiter at 8 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Comal, New York for Mobile, passed Sand Key at 6:15 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur for Bayonne, was 32 miles west of Sand Key at noon Wednesday.

POOR GIVEN COST OF SOCIAL AFFAIR
NEW YORK—A Chicago despatch to the New York Herald says:

Society was deprived of one of the brilliant affairs of the year Wednesday when Mrs. Bryan Lathrop cancelled her arrangements for what was intended to be a costly reception. In place of spending the money for the entertainment of her friends, it will go to aid the poor. The probable cost of the social gathering was mailed to the United Charities with a kind word for the needy from Mrs. Lathrop. At the United Charities it was announced that a check for \$600 had been received.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commonwealth av., 1103-1115, cor. 2-10 Brighton av., ward 25; Berenson Construction Co., Silverman Eng. Co.; brick mercantile.

Bennington st., 1006-1010, ward 1; George Caledonia, S. S. Levy; brick stores and tenements.

Mapleton st., 25, ward 25; Dennis J. Collins; frame locker.

West Second st., 431, ward 14; Minnie W. South st., 127-133, ward 7; Thos. E. Proctor est.; alter warehouse.

School st., 15-17, ward 6; H. H. Hunnevell est.; fire offices.

Bennington st., 151, 151A, ward 1; Henry Wolinski; alter store and dwelling.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Panama, for Liverpool, Jan. 15
Baltic, for Liverpool, Jan. 15
St. Paul, for Southampton, Jan. 16
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Jan. 17
Maryland, for London, Jan. 17
Germania, for Marseilles, Jan. 17
Verona, for Naples, Genoa, Jan. 18
Scharnhorst, for Bremen, Jan. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Jan. 20
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Jan. 20

Sailings from Boston

Alania, for Liverpool, Jan. 20
Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg, Jan. 22
Numidian, for Glasgow, Jan. 22
Sagamore, for Liverpool, Jan. 22
Devonian, for Liverpool, Jan. 23
Andania, for Liverpool, Jan. 23
Canadian, for Liverpool, Jan. 23
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 21

Sailings from Philadelphia

Haverford, for Liverpool, Jan. 17
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Jan. 20
Merion, for Liverpool, Jan. 21

Sailings from Portland

Ionian, for Glasgow, Jan. 15
Domitlon, for Liverpool, Jan. 24

Sailings from Halifax

Tunisian, for Liverpool, Jan. 17
Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg, Jan. 22
Royal Edward, for Bristol, Jan. 28
Alatiau, for Liverpool, Jan. 21

Sailings from St. John

Hesperian, for Liverpool, Jan. 21
Ruthenia, for Liverpool, Jan. 21

Sailings from Montreal

All sailings from Montreal and Quebec go from Portland, Me., or Halifax, N. S.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Canadian, for Boston, Jan. 15
Cedric, for New York, Jan. 15
Campania, for New York, Jan. 15
Alatiau, for Halifax, Jan. 17
Michigan, for Boston, Jan. 17
Cyrus, for New York, Jan. 21
Gramplan, for St. John, Jan. 21
Bohemian, for Boston, Jan. 22
Scotian, for Boston, Jan. 24
Canada, for Portland, Jan. 24
Carmania, for New York, Jan. 24
Teutonia, for New York, Jan. 24
Alania, for Boston, Jan. 20
Baltic, for New York, Jan. 20
Winifredian, for Liverpool, Jan. 20
Mauretanian, for New York, Jan. 31
Tunisian, for Halifax, Jan. 31

Sailings from London

Minnetonka, for New York, Jan. 17
Menab, for New York, Jan. 22
Minneapolis, for New York, Jan. 21

Sailings from Southampton

George Washington, for New York, Jan. 18
Olympic, for New York, Jan. 21
President Grant, for New York, Jan. 21
New York, for New York, Jan. 24
America, for New York, Jan. 25
Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York, Jan. 28
St. Paul, for New York, Jan. 28

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York, Jan. 17
Protector, for Boston, Jan. 17
Caledonia, for New York, Jan. 24
Sicilian, for Portland, Jan. 24
Cameronia, for New York, Jan. 31
Ionian, for Boston, Jan. 31

Sailings from Hamburg

Protector, for New York, Jan. 15
Rhetia, for Boston, Jan. 17
President Grant, for New York, Jan. 22
America, for Philadelphia, Jan. 25
Armenia, for Philadelphia, Jan. 27
Pennsylvania, for New York, Jan. 29
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for N. Y., Jan. 31

Sailings from Bremen

George Washington, for New York, Jan. 17
Koeln, for Boston, Jan. 21
Bremen, for New York, Jan. 24
Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y., Jan. 31

Sailings from Havre

La Savole, for New York, Jan. 17
Hochimbeau, for New York, Jan. 17
Florida, for New York, Jan. 24
France, for New York, Jan. 24
Chicago, for New York, Jan. 31
La Provence, for New York, Jan. 31

Sailings from Antwerp

Kronland, for New York, Jan. 17
Manitow, for Boston, Jan. 22
Finland, for New York, Jan. 24
Zeeland, for New York, Jan. 31

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York, Jan. 17
Potsdam, for New York, Jan. 24

Sailings from Genoa

America, for New York, Jan. 20
Europe, for New York, Jan. 27
Prinzess Irene, for New York, Jan. 27

Sailings from Trieste

Martha Washington, for New York, Jan. 17
Ultonia, for New York, Jan. 24
Tyrolia, for St. John, Jan. 31

Sailings from Plume

Ultonia, for New York, Jan. 24

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York, Jan. 22

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco
Korea, for Hongkong, Jan. 15
Siberia, for Hongkong, Jan. 22
Sierra, for Honolulu, Jan. 27

Sailings from Seattle

Protetallan, via Liverpool, via Manila, Jan. 27
Sado Maru, for Hongkong, Jan. 27

Sailings from Tacoma

Protetallan, via Liverpool, via Manila, Jan. 10

Sailings from Vancouver

Makura, for Sydney, Jan. 21
Teucer, for Liverpool, via Manila, Jan. 31

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong
Monteagle, for Vancouver, Jan. 17

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES

Mails for—
Japan and Costa Rica, via Port Antonio and Port Limon, Jan. 15.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Jan. 15.
Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia and East India, via Queenstown, Jan. 15.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax, Jan. 15.

Except parcel post.
Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m. Tuesday at 1 p. m. For other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than the time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Jan. 18 and 19; and 7 a. m. Jan. 19 and 20.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Parcel post for Labrador is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Wednesday and Saturday.

Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than closing time shown above.

Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Thursday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Monday, Jan. 19, at 5 p. m.; Italy, Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Monday at 5 p. m.

TRANSFACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Conveyed by—
Steamship—Via
Honolulu—San Fran., Thurs., 15, 6 p. m.

China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed, via Europe, Thurs., 15, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, specially addressed, via Europe, Thurs., 15, 6 p. m.

China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed, via Europe, Thurs., 15, 6 p. m.

China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed, via Europe, Thurs., 15, 6 p. m.

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China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed, via Europe, Thurs., 15, 6 p. m.

China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed, via Europe, Thurs., 15, 6 p. m.

Taihybus, for Tacoma, Jan. 21
Mongolia, for San Francisco, Jan. 27
Sindzuoka Maru, for Seattle, Jan. 27
Empress of Asia, for Vancouver, Jan. 28

Sailings from Yokohama

Manchuria, for San Francisco, Jan. 17
Nile, for San Francisco, Jan. 21
Empress of India, for Vancouver, Jan. 27
Monteagle, for Vancouver, Jan. 27
Awa Maru, for Seattle, Jan. 28
Taihybus, for Tacoma, Jan. 31

Sailings from Honolulu

China, for San Francisco, Jan. 20
Ventura, for San Francisco, Jan. 23
Manchuria, for San Francisco, Jan. 27
Niagara, for Vancouver, Jan. 27
Nile, for San Francisco, Jan. 31

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE IN BOSTON

TODAY

Challister, Buenos Aires, Dec. 11
Numidian, Glasgow, Jan. 3
Indian Transp. Smyrna, Dec. 21
City of Edin. Calcutta, Nov. 29
Burg, via Suez, Dec. 23
Anglian, London, Jan. 3

FRIDAY

Sagamore, Liverpool, Jan. 3
Bellagio, Montevideo, Dec. 22
Austeldyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 3

SATURDAY

Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Jan. 4
Berwind, Guanaes, Jan. 9

SUNDAY

Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 8
Normanna, Trinidad
Pinar del Rio, Havana

MONDAY

Tivies, Por Limon, Jan. 11
Mesominee, Antwerp, Jan. 8</

Leading Events in Athletics

PRINCETON AND DARTMOUTH IN ANNUAL GAME

Undeclared Hockey Sevens Expected to Play One of Fastest Contests of Season — Big Throng Will Witness Match

PRINCETON FAVORITE

This evening the annual hockey contest between Princeton and Dartmouth will be played at the Boston Arena, and as both of these college sevens have undefeated records for the season thus far, the contest is sure to be close and hard fought, and one that will furnish the hockey enthusiasts of this city some of the best playing of the year. Although Princeton is the favorite and is recognized as the leading hockey team of the country, having defeated the Boston Athletic Association, Toronto University, Cornell and St. Paul school, Dartmouth has not lost a game this season, and has by far the best seven that has ever represented the college.

In H. A. H. Baker and Captain Kuhn, Princeton has two of the best hockey players connected with the game. The ease with which Baker and Kuhn work together and execute passes, their skill and wonderful skating and their ability to carry the puck and shot goals has won the admiration of all who have been fortunate enough to see these two great players in action. These two men will be supported by a fine aggregation of hockey stars. Winants has proven himself an exceptionally steady and skillful goal tender, while Emmons and C. Peacock compose an outer defense that is hard to get past.

Although the forward line of the Dartmouth seven is made up of comparatively small men, it offsets its lack of weight by its speed and fine combination play. Wannamaker is expected to star for the Green. Much is also expected of Leon Tuck and Murchie, the diminutive wing player. As the Dartmouth defense is the same as faced Princeton last year in a 3 to 2 game, Princeton holds this trio in high regard. It was the marvelous goal tending of Donohue, the former Somerville high school athlete that prevented Princeton from running up a big score against Dartmouth last year and as the veteran athlete is playing even a better game this season than last, it is expected that even Baker and Kuhn will have great difficulty getting the puck past the goal.

Although the Dartmouth alumni of Boston has signified its intention of turning out to support the Green team to night, Princeton will not be without backers as the aggregation and Baker in particular are great favorites with the hockey followers of Boston. The game will be started at 8:15 with the following lineup:

PRINCETON: Frost, L. W.; Kuhn, E. K.; Wannamaker, E. C.; Murchie, F. W.; Donohue, J. W.; Johnson, C. P.; Emmons, D.; Peacock, C. G.; Winants, J. H.

GOLF TOURNEY AT PINEHURST, N. C., RENEWED TODAY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Semi-final round matches in the Winter Golf League are scheduled to take place here today and some good contests are looked for. The six sixteens have now been reduced to four players and tonight will find two players in each division qualified for the finals tomorrow.

Some good playing was noted in the second round matches Wednesday. R. R. Mamlock of Fox Hills, L. I., defeated L. A. Hamilton of Englewood, N. J.; R. M. Purvie of Woodland, Mass., won from J. J. Hazen of Oakland, L. I.; T. A. Ashley of Woodland, Mass., took his match with W. J. McDonald of the Calumet Club of Chicago, and Harold Slater of Fox Hills, L. I. eliminated Z. T. Miller of Dunwoody, N. Y. Mamlock is matched with Purvie and Ashley with Slater.

Mrs. Herbert L. Jilison of the Bethlehem Country Club, N. H., today won the final round of the women's championship division from Mrs. M. B. Ormsbee of Brooklyn.

CUTLER STILL LEADS YAMADA
NEW YORK—Albert Cutler was still leading today in his 2500 point 141 ball line billiard match with Koji Yamada here even though the Japanese won yesterday's block 500 to 400. The total score was 1466 to 1423 in favor of Cutler.

JUDGE SIGNS WITH RED SOX
J. I. Judge, a promising young first baseman of New York city, has signed to play with the Boston Americans this summer. It is his first professional engagement, but he has had offers from several major-league clubs.

SPRINGFIELD BEATS TRINITY
HARTFORD, Conn.—The Springfield Training School hockey seven defeated the Trinity College team here Wednesday by a score of 3 to 2. McGill played a splendid game at goal for the winners.

FRATERNITY NOT TO TAKE PART IN BASEBALL WAR

President Fultz of Players' Organization States That Present Conflict Is Between the Two Leagues and the Club Owners

WILL EXPEL JUMPERS

NEW YORK—"The Baseball Players Fraternity will take no part in the present conflict between the Federal league and organized baseball." This announcement was made by David L. Fultz, president of the fraternity.

"It is the feeling of those who are connected with the fraternity," said Mr. Fultz, "that a baseball war is a matter between leagues and club owners, and one in which a ballplayers' organization should not take part, and has no right to take part. An interview came to my attention today quoting James E. Gaffney, president of the Boston National League Club, as saying that he felt that I, as president of the fraternity, should take some action intended to prevent players from jumping. I disagree with Mr. Gaffney, because I feel that such action is not within my power.

"The fraternity, however, will not countenance the jumping of any player to the Federal league who at present is under contract with either an American or National league club. Long before the Federal league loomed on the baseball horizon a rule was made by our fraternity which automatically expels any player under contract who jumps that contract.

"But the fraternity disregards the reserve clause and will take no action against a player who signs with an organization outside of organized baseball who is bound to organized baseball only by the reserve clause. M. Brown and J. R. Tinker were held to the Cincinnati club only through the reserve clause, and their action in going over to the Federalists will not mean their expulsion from our fraternity."

"Is the fraternity planning any new moves intended to better the conditions of the players?" Fultz was asked.

"Not at present," was the answer. "They are well satisfied with what has been accomplished. Of course, conditions may arise in the future that may seem to be a detriment to the player's interest. In case they do the fraternity will take the matter up with the commission in the same way as the past."

ARLINGTON WINS NEWTON BOWLING LEAGUE HONORS

Members of the Arlington Boat Club bowling team are today receiving congratulations over their winning the championship of the Newton league for 1914. Their championship was assured Wednesday night, when they won all three strings from the Nehoiden club.

Hunnell and North Gate finished in a tie for second place. Hunnell furnished the best bowling of the evening, taking three straight from Riverdale and hanging up a total of 236, the best of the evening. The summary of the matches follows:

	1	2	3	Total
North Gate	805	882	801	2488
Mauges	884	808	811	2503
Arlington B. C.	830	906	916	2652
Nehoiden	749	732	725	2206
Hunnell	952	809	924	2785
Riverdale	794	772	916	2482
Newtowne	905	877	910	2692
Newton	785	761	895	2441

RILEY TO COACH MAINE AGAIN

ORONO, Me.—Thomas J. Riley, the former Michigan University star, who has had great success with the football teams of the University of Maine for the past few years, has just been re-elected head coach for the season of 1914, and after some consideration, has decided to return.

STONE WANTS TO MANAGE
LINCOLN, Neb.—George Stone, formerly with the St. Louis American league club, has applied for the position of manager of the Lincoln club, under the impression that Manager Mullen was released to Vancouver.

BOSTON SENDS TWO TO SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At the meeting of the officials of the Syracuse Baseball Club, Wednesday afternoon, it was announced that the Boston Americans have promised to send two young pitchers to Syracuse, Radloff and Mulhern.

CARLISLE MAY PLAY W. AND J.
CARLISLE, Pa.—Negotiations are going on between the Carlisle Indian school and Washington and Jefferson College football managements toward arranging a gridiron contest between the eleven of these two institutions for next fall.

FEDERALS SIGN GUY ZINN
BALTIMORE—Secretary Goldman returned from New York late Wednesday night bringing with him signed contracts with Enos Kirkpatrick, a Brooklyn National League, and Outfielder Guy Zinn of the Boston Nationals.

PHELAN TO COACH MAINE
ORONO, Me.—John Phelan of Waterville has been engaged to coach the baseball team of the University of Maine for the season of 1914, and will report April 1.

TUFTS HAS MANY CHANGES IN 1914 FOOTBALL DATES

Harvard, Dartmouth, Rutgers and Colby Are the New Elevens on the Medford College Schedule

MEDFORD, Mass.—Radical changes have been made in the Tufts College football schedule for next fall and the undergraduates of the institution are today looking forward to one of the best seasons the local college has ever had on the gridiron. The schedule was approved by the athletic advisory board Wednesday afternoon.

According to the arrangements of Manager H. J. Burritt '15 Harvard, Dartmouth, Rutgers and Colby are four colleges that appear on the list for the first time, while Maine, Wesleyan, Vermont and West Point have been dropped. All of the colleges dropped, except Vermont, have been fixtures on the Tufts schedule for many years.

The big feature of the list is the game with Harvard, but the Dartmouth contest will attract nearly as much interest. Tufts last played Dartmouth in 1908, when Dartmouth won, 19 to 0. The Rutgers games will be played on the Newark baseball park and the two teams will share the profits.

It was also announced by the advisory board that Dr. Charles Whelan, head coach for the last two years, had signed a new contract for next season. His acceptance of the position means that Tufts will continue to play the radical open game which has characterized his team for the last two years. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26, New Hampshire State at Medford.
Oct. 3, Bates at Medford; 10, Colby at Medford; 17, Harvard at Cambridge; 24, Rutgers at Newark, N. J.; 31, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Medford.
Nov. 7, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 14, Bowdoin at Medford.

HARVARD BEATS M. A. C. SEVEN

In a fast overtime game the Harvard varsity hockey seven defeated the Massachusetts Agricultural College seven in the Boston Arena Wednesday night by a score of 4 to 3. Wannamaker scored the winning goal with only 50 seconds left to play in the overtime period.

Harvard started the game with her veteran lineup. The men failed to show much speed and Coach Winsor made several substitutions. The Crimson players had many chances to score, but failed to make the best of them, Massachusetts played a very consistent game, Captain Jones being especially effective. The summary:

	MASS. A. C.	HARVARD
Smart, F. W.	L. W. Johnson
Phillips, W. A.	C. E. Jones
Hopkins, F. J.	F. J. Hutchinson
Sid Clark, Curtis, L. W.	F. W. Fernald
Claffin, C. P.	C. P. Archibald
Willetts, D. W.	B. Ross
Washburn, C. A.	G. B. Buttrick
Score, Harvard 4, Mass. Agricultural 3.		
Goals made by Phillips, Smart, Clark, Wannamaker, Jones, Hutchinson, Referee, Rourke, Assistant referee, Tingley, Goal umpire, Adams and Freeborn. Time, two 20 min. periods and one 10 min. overtime period.		

SYRACUSE WILL PLAY DARTMOUTH

SYRACUSE — Syracuse's position in the football world was greatly strengthened by the announcement Wednesday that, in addition to games with Princeton and Michigan, Dartmouth and Notre Dame will be played late in the season. The Dartmouth game may be played at Boston. The schedule:

Sept. 26, Hobart at Syracuse.
Oct. 3, Hamilton at Syracuse; 10, Princeton at Princeton; 17, Rochester at Syracuse; 24, Michigan at Syracuse; 31, Carlisle Indian at Buffalo.

Nov. 7, Rutgers at Syracuse; 14, Colgate at Syracuse; 21, Dartmouth (place not settled); 26, Notre Dame at Syracuse.

SMITH SIGNS WITH FEDERALS
BALTIMORE, Md.—Frank Smith, a pitcher on the Montreal International League baseball team last season, has signed a three years' contract with the Baltimore Federal League Club, according to advices received here today from Pittsburgh.

ROGERS TO PLAY WITH N. Y.
NEW YORK—Jay Rogers, a young catcher who played with the Richmond, Virginia League club, last season, has signed a contract with the New York Americans. Rogers was purchased by the New York club last August.

MAJOR STODDARD NOT TO PLAY
NEW HAVEN—Maj. Louis E. Stoddard of this city, who played on the American polo team that defeated England last year, announced Wednesday night that he would not be a candidate for the team this year.

GOWDY SIGNS WITH BOSTON
H. H. Gowdy, the catcher secured from Buffalo this fall, has signed to play with the Boston Nationals this year. He was with Boston in 1912, but was released to Buffalo last year on an optional contract.

MILLER SIGNS 3-YEAR CONTRACT
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Otto Miller, catcher of the Brooklyn National League Club, who has been negotiating with the local Federal league officials, has signed a contract to play with Brooklyn for three years.

LEHIGH BEATS FORDHAM
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh added Fordham to its unbroken string of basketball victories Wednesday night. The score was 51 to 21.

GREAT NEED OF RIFLE RANGES IN UNITED STATES

Lieut. A. S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Urges Activity Along This Line at the Annual Meeting

MONTHLY BULLETIN

WASHINGTON — That a policy of range construction in the United States was as necessary as a two battalions program was a statement made by Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association at the annual meeting of the board of directors of that association held here last night. Over 50 army, navy, marine corps, and national guard officers attended the meeting. Gen. C. D. Gaither, president of the association, presided and many prominent military men were present.

The report of Secretary Jones showed a very prosperous condition of affairs for the association with a balance in the treasury of over \$3000 and the following membership: Affiliated organizations, 24 state branches, 81 regiments, 157 civilian rifle clubs, 47 college clubs and 78 school clubs; individual membership: 396 life members and 822 annual members.

The secretary made the above statement concerning the need of ranges when discussing the probable authorization by Congress of the free issue of rifles and ammunition to rifle clubs, claiming that the government would be disappointed in the results obtained from such issue owing to the lack of ranges in the country where citizens could use the rifles and ammunition so issued. He stated that of the 50 larger cities in the United States with a total population of over 10,000,000, not one offered a range where its citizens could practice rifle shooting; that even the United States army was without range facilities along the Atlantic seaboard. The construction of a model range near Washington was advocated.

The secretary reviewed the work of the year in colleges and schools and spoke of the success of the international matches held in this country last year. Among the recommendations made was that of publishing a monthly bulletin and the holding of the annual matches of the association for 1914 at Seagirt, N. J.

Action was taken looking to the sending of a rifle team to Canada this summer to compete for the Palma trophy. The sending of teams to the international matches in Denmark and the Pan-American matches in Peru was taken up and it was the consensus of opinion that no effort should be made to send a team to Europe and that Congress be asked to appropriate funds to send a team to Peru in view of the fact that Peru had sent a team to this country last year and for other as an encouragement of friendly relations with South American countries. It was decided to compete again with Great Britain for the Dewar cup representing the international supremacy in small bore shooting. The United States is the holder of the cup at the present time.

The association adopted a resolution advocating the purchase of the Camp Perry, O., rifle range by the federal government. Announcement was made that a new match was to be held under the auspices of the association for the individual gallery shooting championship of the United States, the competition to be held during the month of April.

Speeches were made by several persons advocating the general policy for rifle instruction for the citizens of the country, especially college and school students. The following new officers were elected:

President—Brig. Gen. C. D. Gaither. First vice-president—Adj. Gen. Frank Maloney of Tennessee. Second vice-president—Adj. Gen. Fred Wood of Minnesota. Third vice-president—Adj. Gen. Henry Hutchins of Texas.

Additional members executive committee—Col. J. G. Ewing of Delaware; Lieut. Col. William Libbey of New Jersey and Lieut. Col. E. R. Beach of New York. Representative of the war department on the committee—Col. John T. Thompson, U. S. A., ordnance department.

RAISING FUND FOR F. OUMET
With the Woodland Golf Club backing the project, an effort is being made to raise a fund to send Francis Oumet, the national open golf champion, to England next summer to compete in the British amateur championship tourney. Oumet is a member of the Woodland club.

FOSTER JOINS WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON—Edward Foster, third baseman of the Washington baseball club, has signed a two-year contract with the local team. It had been rumored that he would join the Federal league. It is understood Foster will receive an increase in salary.

EVERS OUT TO SIGN MEN
CHICAGO—John Evers, manager of the Chicago Nationals, left Chicago Wednesday without announcing his destination. It was said, however, that he would visit several cities, and was expected to return with the contracts of several players.

WHEAT AND RUCKER WILL STAY
NEW YORK—President Ebbets of the Brooklyn baseball club has announced that Outfielder Zach Wheat and Pitcher Rucker have agreed to sign three-year contracts. The terms were not made public.

NEW TROPHY FOR CORINTHIAN Y. C. YACHT SKIPPERS

Is Offered for Purpose of Encouraging Building Moderate Cost Boats Under Universal Rule

With a handsome new trophy offered this year for the first time, members of the Corinthian Yacht Club are looking forward to a most successful racing season in 1914. The announcement was made at the annual meeting held at the Boston A. A. Wednesday night at which officers for the year were elected.

The trophy is to be known as the Corinthian Yacht Club cup for class R. This trophy is to be put in competition for the encouragement of yachtsmen who might be inclined to build a moderate cost boat under the universal rule, a boat which would be a satisfactory racer and cruiser and which would be eligible to race similar boats belonging to clubs in other localities.

The reports of the treasurer and House committee showed that the club last year had its best season in the 20 years that it has been in existence. The report of the regatta committee showed that the club started more than 1100 yachts in the summer; this included the regular scheduled 17 regattas and a number of special events. In the four days of racing of the midsummer series the committee started 766 racing yachts, and on Aug. 8 just 190 sailing and power craft came to the line, the greatest number of starters recorded by any club in recent years.

The following is a list of the officers elected: C. B. Wheelock, commodore; John B. Fallon, vice commodore; Lawrence F. Percival, rear commodore; Herbert S. Goodwin, secretary; Fred W. Moore, treasurer; John M. Ward and Andrew Raeburn, executive committee; Percival W. Pope, Merrill Hunt, Charles B. Morrill and T. H. Sheppard, membership committee; William L. Carlton, G. Edwin Chapin, George Upton, John G. Alden and Leonard M. Fowle, regatta committee; Pierce L. Fish and Frederick W. Wead, house committee.

HARVARD-YALE GAMES AGAIN ON THE SAME BASIS

PRINCETON, N. J.—That Princeton will play Yale and Harvard football games on successive Saturdays next fall as formerly been definitely known here today following the announcement of the 1914 schedule by Manager Howard Froelich, '15. Two new teams appear in the list which comprises eight games in all. Princeton will play Lafayette for the first time since 1910 on Oct. 17. The game in 1910 ended 3 to 0 in favor of the Tigers. Football relations also have been resumed with Williams after a lapse of a number of years, the date of Oct. 31 having been arranged for.

It had been rumored that the game with Dartmouth would be staged in New York this year, but this was found impracticable, owing to the faculty objections. All of the games will be played at Princeton with the exception of that with Harvard. The schedule:

Sept. 26, Rutgers at Princeton.
Oct. 3, Bucknell at Princeton; 10, Syracuse at Princeton; 17, Lafayette at Princeton; 24, Dartmouth at Princeton; 31, Williams at Princeton.

Nov. 7, Harvard at Cambridge; 14, Yale at Princeton.

COMMONWEALTH NAMES OFFICERS

With a most successful season reported as having been noted in 1913 and prospects of another good one ahead, members of the Commonwealth Golf Club held their annual meeting Wednesday afternoon and listened to the reports of the officers and elected the leaders for 1914.

All the officers and directors, with the exception of one of the latter, were re-elected, as follows: Henry Thornton, president; Edward B. Baker, vice-president; A. R. Robertson, treasurer; J. W. Ferguson Kennedy, secretary. The directors comprise the above and Charles F. Day, Eben D. Bancroft, George B. Elliot, T. F. Quinn, Sidney R. Wood and E. H. Kenney. The new director is E. H. Kenney, who takes the place of H. P. Williams, resigned.

COLUMBIA WINS FROM PRINCETON
PRINCETON, N. J.—Columbia defeated Princeton Wednesday night on the latter's basketball court by the score of 19 to 15. The visitors' victory was unexpected, but two remarkable one-hand shots by Meenan, the Columbia star and captain, in the last two minutes of play won the game.

HIGH SIGNS WITH DETROIT
DETROIT, Mich.—Hugh High, utility outfielder of the American league club, has signed a 1914 contract with the team. He is the first player to sign with the Detroit club since the new form of contract was put into effect.

DOOIN WILL MANAGE AGAIN
PHILADELPHIA—Charles S. Dooin, who has been the manager of the Philadelphia National Baseball Club for four seasons, has signed a contract to continue as a player and manager for another year.

HAUSER SIGNS CONTRACT
ST. LOUIS—Arnold Hauser, the young shortstop of the St. Louis Nationals, Wednesday closed a contract for the coming season with the local Nationals.

N. E. A. A. U. TO HOLD BIG INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Association Votes to Accept Recommendation of the Committee and Sets Date as Feb. 27 or 28 or When Most Convenient

PROGRAM IS NAMED

Followers of track and field athletics in New England are today much pleased over the announcement that an indoor championship meet will be held by the New England A. A. U. this winter. It will be held Feb. 27 or 28 in Mechanics hall or when the building shall be obtainable should these dates be unavailable.

Some days ago the committee in charge decided to recommend such a meet to the special meeting of the N. E. A. A. U., which was scheduled for Wednesday night and this recommendation was received and accepted.

The same program of events as in 1913 is provided for with the exception of substituting a two-mile run for the mile run and five-mile run events and running off junior events in 40-yard, quarter mile and mile runs. Relay racing is to be made as much of a feature as is consistent with the general program.

A letter from Dr. Garland of the Boston Y. M. C. A., requesting that the organization be admitted to membership in the N. E. A. A. U., was read by R. M. Walsh and the association was admitted without opposition.

Leo Johnson of the Brookline Swimming Club moved that the association send Francis Jouannet of Brookline to the indoor swimming championship at New York, and it was so voted. Jouannet won the New England diving championships at the outdoor meet on the Charles river last year.

The holding of indoor swimming championships for New England was discussed by the board and finally left to the committee on swimming championships, with the understanding that when arrangements for the affair are made, the managers would be called to pass upon the sanctions.

Competent officials were the subject of a long and animated debate. Propositions were made as to the forming of an officials' club. It was voted that the board's secretary call a meeting of the officials for the formation of the officials' club.

SCOTSMAN GOLF VICTOR IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—The final of the twenty-second annual amateur golf championship of India, which was played recently on the Tollygunge course, Calcutta, resulted in a victory for G. C. Whigham. Mr. Whigham is a Scotsman, and it is a noteworthy fact that since the institution of the championship in 1892 it has been held by Scotsmen except in 1904, when an Englishman, B. A. Collins, was champion. In 1911 Mr. Whigham was only beaten on the last green in the final by J. D. Gatherall. Mr. Tucker, who in the recent final over 36 holes was defeated by Mr. Whigham by 11 up and 10 to play, was making his first appearance in the championship contest.

GARCELON TO COACH 1917
W. F. Garcelon '95L, former graduate treasurer of Harvard athletics, has consented to help coach the Harvard freshmen track candidates this year. Mr. Garcelon was one of the best college hurdlers of his day and has assisted much at Harvard.

BURNS SIGNS WITH GIANTS
UTICA, N. Y.—George Burns, left fielder of the New York Giants, has signed a New York contract. The Buffalo Federals had sought his services.

FEDERAL LEAGUE FOR CINCINNATI
CINCINNATI, O.—A local business man announced Wednesday night that he and others associated with him have secured \$250,000 to place a Federal league baseball club in this city.

EXPECT CHANGES THIS SEASON BY POLO COMMITTEE

Handicaps for 1914 to Be Announced Today at Meeting in New York of Executive Officials of National Association.

GREAT ACTIVITY

NEW YORK—Followers of pony polo in the United States are looking forward with much interest to the meeting of the executive committee of the national association, which is scheduled to be held in this city today as the handicaps for 1914 are to be announced at that time. That a number of changes will be made for 1913 is confidently predicted.

The past month has been a busy one for the handicapping committee as it has had a long list of names to go through and many records to look up. There has been so much activity in polo during the past year and especially on the Pacific coast that the work has taken more time than ever before. H. L. Herbert, W. A. Hazard, R. L. Agassiz, August Belmont, J. C. Groome, H. P. Whitney, Joshua Crane, A. T. Primm, Jr., and Charles Wheeler are the members of the committee.

It is expected the new ratings will change a number of the southern California players' handicaps. When the list is made public it will show at least six men in the south with five goals to their credit. Some will be two or three goals better, while several of the players there will be minus a goal or two allotted to them in 1913.

Pacific coast polo will have very busy years in 1914 and 1915. This year will see the players in that locality getting into shape for the big international matches which are to be run in connection with the sporting program arranged for the Panama-Pacific exposition. Already the committee which is to have entire charge of the polo events has been named and is made up as follows: George S. Garrett, E. W. Howard and J. Cheever Cowdin, and this trio will be the direct representatives of the polo association, who will work with the Pacific sub-committee, which is made up of John B. Miller, Carleton S. Burke, Dr. E. J. Beeseeke, J. Cheever Cowdin and Maj. Colin G. Ross.

That there may be no conflict with dates elsewhere resolutions have been passed expressing the desire that the tournament be held from March 15 to April 17, 1915. It was also the wish of the delegates present at a recent meeting that an advisory committee be appointed for the purpose of arousing universal interest and securing world-wide cooperation for the event.

In order that breeders from foreign countries might have special reason for sending their ponies the long distances necessary, it was proposed that the San Mateo Club should also hold a tournament so that matches could be played there on such days as there were no games on at the exposition.

In addition to the polo teams which are expected to participate from all nations where the game is played, there will be extended a special invitation to the army polo teams of all nations, so that the tournament will not only be the most extensive ever held, but will be truly universal in character.

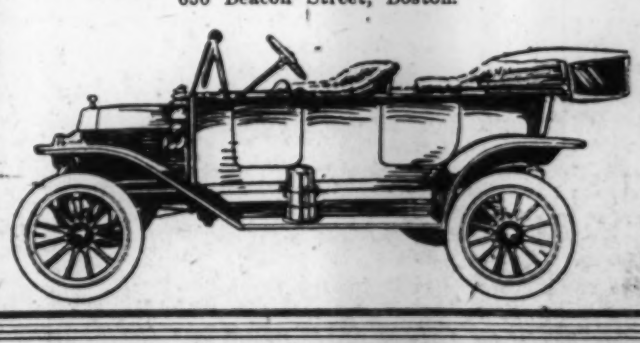
AGNEW SIGNED FOR TWO YEARS
ST. LOUIS—S. L. Agnew, star catcher of the St. Louis Americans, who, it was rumored, was about to join the Kansas City Federals, has signed a two-year contract with the local Americans.

FEDERAL LEAGUE FOR CINCINNATI
CINCINNATI, O.—A local business man announced Wednesday night that he and others associated with him have secured \$250,000 to place a Federal league baseball club in this city.



Buy It Because
It's a Better Car
Model T
Touring Car
f.o.b. Detroit \$550

Get particulars from Ford Motor Company,
650 Beacon Street, Boston.



THE HOME FORUM

Print Shows the Great Harry, British Ship of 1514



(Inscription on print: This print being the exact representation of that capital ship, the Great Harry built at his Majesty's Dock Yard at Woolwich in the reign of Henry the 8th, Anno 1514, and by Negligence burnt Aug. 27th, 1553, in the first year of Queen Mary's reign, is most humbly dedicated to all Virtuosos in general but particularly to those in Naval Architecture; by their most obedient humble servant T. Allen.)

THE idea that the old timbered ship discovered in the Thames river bed near Woolwich is the hull of that "capital ship" the Great Harry, built in his Majesty's dock yard in the reign of Henry 8th, anno 1514, is very tempting. Every one would like to think that this actually was the great dreadnought of that period. But opinions differ, and the hint thrown out by Seymour Lucas that these timbers might have formed part of the Great Harry is not supported by other correspondents of the London papers. Mr. Lucas is an artist who has made an exhaustive study of naval relics of all kinds while endeavoring to obtain accurate historical data for his pictures, and he says, in a letter to the Times (London): that he went to Woolwich to

inspect the wreck and was convinced that before him lay the remains of an early sixteenth-century ship of war. The closeness of the ribs and the size of the keelson, he considers, are irrefutable evidence of the date of the hull. Some stone cannon balls, two wheels of a Henry VIII gun carriage, and various pieces of Elizabethan pottery which the hull had contained confirmed his conclusions.

There is no ship earlier than the Victory to recall the romance of the navy to Englishmen and it seems almost an

act of vandalism to let this unique relic, whether or not the actual Great Harry, be broken up for firewood. A war vessel of 1514 was a very magnificent affair, compared with the war vessel of today, which, almost entirely submerged, rushes through the water a dark and forbidding object. The Great Harry equipped with pennants flying from every mast and the majesty of sails full set, its sides bristling with guns, swept before the breeze a gallant vision, efficient, certainly, but very fine.

How the U. S. Gave England Back the Resolute

By happy coincidence the announcement of the new Shackleton expedition is made on the anniversary of the handing over to the British government by the United States of the brave little exploring ship the Resolute. The story of how the ship was found by an American vessel in Davis straits, after a 1000-mile cruise from Melville Island without a soul on board, is, says the Daily Chronicle (England), easily the most captivating in the history of Arctic exploration. The Resolute was abandoned on May 15, 1854, sorely against the will of her captain, by advice of the leader of the Belcher-Franklin expedition. The reappearance of the vessel on Sept. 17 caused a great sensation, and the United States brought the vessel with great ceremony to Coles in order to present it to the Queen of England. The Queen, the Prince Consort and others of the royal family then at Osborne House inspected the vessel, which had been carefully repaired and all the original furniture retained in position down to the smallest trinkets. The American skipper traced before her Majesty the 1000-mile course of the vessel and expressed his belief that Sir John Franklin was still living among the Esquimaux. After many banquets the actual transfer of the vessel took place on Dec. 30, 1856, when the American flag was replaced by the British.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD IN 17TH CENTURY

THERE has always been something mysterious in Mr. de la Rochefoucauld, we read in the Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz, who continues: He was inclined to meddle with State Intrigues from his Youth, and at a time when he had no Attention for little Concerns, which never was his weak side; nor to my Knowledge of great ones, the managing of which on the other hand was not his Talent. He never was fit for any manner of Affairs, and I can't tell why, for he had Qualities which would have supplied in any other, those which he wanted. He could not extend his views far enough, neither could he even perceive all at once what was within it's reach. But his good Sense, excellent in a speculative way, added to his Sweetness, his ingenu way, his Easiness of Manners, which was admirable; ought to have recompensed, more than it did, his want of Penetration. He ever had an habitual irresolution. To him it is impossible for me to ascribe a Cause. It could not proceed from the Fertility of his Imagination, which is far from being quick; neither could it come from a sterility of Judgment, for tho' in what relates to action, he can't be said to excel; yet in the main his Understanding is good. But tho' the Cause is unknown, the effects of that irresolution are seen. He never was fit for War, tho' an excellent soldier; neither was he ever of himself a good Courtier, tho' he had always a great Inclination to be so. He never was a good Party-Man, tho' all his Life long engaged in Parties. That timorous and bashful Air which he now appears with, was in the time of Affairs altogether turned towards making of apologies, which he ever thought himself in need

"He That Hath"

That in all the promises of Jesus we see the great natural law of increase is the theme of the Rev. Frederick Lynch, writing for the Congregationalist. He says that the exercise of power adds to power. He who overcomes develops character that can overcome greater things. He who can keep the faith during the dark hours becomes the man to rule with authority when the great days come again. He who can work or when he sees no results, because he believes in his work, believes in the truth he holds, believes God has sent him to do a work, is the one who is doing just what Jesus himself did.

AN ESKIMO ARTIST AND HIS IDEALS

BENDING in happy solitude over his bits of soft wood and of ivory, his dyes and clumsy tools, a man sat on the shores of the Nushagak river, despised of his kind. For the Eskimos could not imagine why any man should prefer whittling to catching the fish that should supply his winter's need. Let him whittle with the rest in the smoky shadows of the igloo, but summer is the time for active sports. This man was Constantine Kyuk-yuk. He made his dogs and seals and birds and foxes look like the animals he saw about him in the summer, and he broke the old formulas of the

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD IN 17TH CENTURY

of. This, added to his maxims, in which he expresses too little belief of Virtue, and to his Practice which made him always come off of Affairs with the same haste he came into them, makes me conclude that he had done much better to have known himself, and to have been content to pass, as he might have done in the common way of Life, for the Politest and the finest Gentleman that has appeared in that Age.

Truth Always Truth

Truth is Truth to the end of the reckoning.—Shakespeare.

MECHANICS OF GRAND OPERA

THE mechanics of grand opera is part of the heavy expense of these productions. It is said that at the Metropolitan opera house in New York there may be from 80 to 100 men on the stage at every performance, handling mechanical contrivances. The "Magic Flute" is one of the most difficult operas to stage, perhaps the most difficult of all operas. There are 15 changes of scene in it, but the longest wait at the Metropolitan is one and a quarter minutes. The stage is cut in sections that can be raised or lowered separately so as to produce different effects, as of a hill or slope and the like. In a little cabin under the stage an electrician handles sets of switches with four colors, amber, white, red and blue. "Dimmers" are used to present different shades of these fundamental colors, and sunset and dawn can be made at short notice. The chief electrician sits at a switch-

I'm Glad He Won

"I'm glad he won—I've tried and failed, Perchance my turn will come again, A better man I've never trailed." This is the attitude of men. Real men, who strive to gain the prize, But lose to one whose strength proved best.

Such men are rare and envy's eyes Are not in them made manifest. "I'm glad he won." Can you, my friend, Say that when some one gains the goal Which seemed but yours unto the end? You risked your all, and lost the whole; Have you that God-like attribute Which smiles and says, "His will be done, I've lost the race without dispute, I'll try again—I'm glad he won." —Charles L. H. Wagner in the Progressive Teacher.

As to the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, Eng.

The Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, the official title of which is "The Master, Wardens, Searchers and Assistants of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire," was legally incorporated by an act of Parliament passed in 1624, and up till 1814 exercised its powers in connection with the maintenance of "good order and government of makers of knives, scissors, shears, sickles, and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire and six miles compass of the same." The citizens of Sheffield, desirous of paying it honor, combined together in building a fitting home for their own city's guild, and in 1638, when it had been 14 years in existence, erected by public subscription the first Cutlers' hall. This quaint old building stood for nearly 100 years, but Sheffield desired something more modern, and in 1726 replaced the ancient structure, which in turn, after an existence of 104 years, was obliged to make way for the present buildings, begun in 1832. These premises, enlarged in 1867 and again in 1888, are standing today. As recently as 1912 the banqueting hall was entirely renovated and redecorated.

Music and Church Service

At a meeting of the American Guild of Organists in Boston some time ago several clergymen spoke to the musicians about their relation to the church service. Music in church is not music for music's sake but for the sake of the service. It should carefully govern itself by this standard and not by the standards of ordinary concert performances or even of oratorio, where after all the music is the thing. The music must be dignified as music and express the best in art and yet it must not be dealt with in the mood of a certain famous choir master who said discontentedly after a great service, "It was a pity the church was so full; it spoiled some of the echo effects I wanted."

Timeliness

Do it at once, and it is a matter of only a few minutes; put it off a month, and you have spent a month in doing it.—Youths Companion.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE question is sometimes raised by those investigating the teachings of Christian Science, "If Christian Science is a revival of primitive Christianity, why is not all healing instantaneous, as was practically all of that done by Jesus and his disciples?" In reply it may be said that healing in Christian Science is brought about by the ability of the practitioner to see for himself, and to enable the patient to see, the real, spiritual man, who reflects in health and happiness the purity and holiness of the eternal God, man's perfect creator, Jesus, because of his conscious spiritual origin and constant devotion to his Father's business, was able to discern immediately and always the perfect man, no matter how dense the cloud of suffering and materiality which seemed to hide him. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, expresses it on pages 476-477 of the text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." It is probable that Jesus' disciples, elevated in thought by his teachings, and by witnessing his hourly demonstrations of divine power, shared to a considerable extent the

spiritual viewpoint of their Master. They were therefore able to perform many instantaneous cures. Today, those instructed in Christian Science are repeating these mighty works in proportion to their understanding of the might of divine Mind, but it is hardly to be expected that the men and women of this time, just awakening from the wrong-thinking of centuries, should wholly and at a single bound overcome all materiality and be conscious only of Spirit and the spiritual creation. Such a demand is unreasonable, and in practice it is found that it is only the faithful casting out of wrong or material thoughts and the substitution therefore of right or spiritual ideas that enables one to heal.

Christ Jesus may be likened to a master mathematician, able instantly to solve even the most complex problems, which one less skillful would have to work out slowly and painstakingly. No one questions the principle of mathematics because of this. It is conceded that the young student is applying as unfeeling and exact a rule as his more experienced brother and that if he abides by this rule he will eventually attain the correct solution of his problem.

If we approach the subject of healing in Christian Science in exactly this common sense attitude of thought there will

be no cause for confusion. There is nothing in the least supernatural or mysterious about divine healing. It is simply applying to human needs the power of spiritual law, and the method of procedure must be as exact and logical as if one were solving an example in arithmetic. Whether the work be done for oneself or another good results cannot be obtained from slovenly and careless thinking. The aim of Christian Science treatment is to bring to light the real man, spiritual and harmonious, and this ideal must be supreme. There can be no more exact to obtain satisfactory results by casting out a few of the more obvious and annoying errors than we can get the correct answer to a mathematical problem by correctly performing a part, or even a majority, of the required operations. Absolute exactness in every step is requisite.

Man is a spiritual being and he never passes through the experience of material birth, but exists eternally with his creator. This truth frees men from belief in the material law of heredity and enables one to start the race unhindered. Step by step, all the seeming experiences of mortal existence are to be replaced by spiritual actualities, until the real, spiritual man stands forth, radiant, free and upright.

Correcting false beliefs according to Christian Science might seem burdensome if it were to be accomplished by mortal mind work, but no true healing is ever brought about in such a way. Instead, consciousness is flooded with the wondrous teachings of the Scriptures as clearly given in Science and Health. Man's unity with divine Love must be wrought out by that conscious communion with the one Mind which is prayer. The truth thus assimilated will of itself uncover the hidden errors we may be cherishing and replace them with the understanding of the rights and freedom of the real man.

It should always be understood that instantaneous healing is the goal of every conscientious worker in Christian Science. When the thought of the world is sufficiently purified such cures will be the rule, until the understanding of divine Love has overcome all belief in evil and no error remains to be destroyed. Many sudden cures are even now being wrought and mankind has great cause for rejoicing in the progress already made, knowing that the way will grow ever brighter unto the perfect day.

ON THE ROOF WITH THE TINMAN

THROUGH his scuttle with the tinman lately went an adventurous man who shares his discoveries with the readers of the Yale Review. He saw the sky and felt himself above the turmoil of every day. He wonders why all the world does not have flat roofs that are habitable—his own was a tip-tilted mansard—and he describes the advantages and delights of the roofs that were and that might again be. If the roof were taken into the area of domesticity men would be familiar with the stars. There they could retreat for peace and upliftedness, they could have converse with the free winds. On the flat roofs in the old lands to the far east the housemates on those warm and balmy nights might gather as in a garden to feel what breeze might be astir, to trace the nightly pattern of the stars. From this followed astronomy, man's long reach for knowledge, for at least such mastery of the planets in their courses as would enable men to anticipate their new appearance here of there. If the east had had the peaked roofs of the north the stars might have waited long to be discovered.

In the modern world the roofs are often all a-slant, to shed the rain and when they are flat the chief question concerning them is, are they water tight? There have been many honors shown to windows and the sights that may be seen from them. There are the windows which were opened wide toward Jerusalem,

and there was one opened by a gentle hand on to fairy seas. There is the study window and the office window, the college window and the window of the village street. From innumerable other points human experience has been surveyed and sonnets to the moon have been thrown from mountain tops and the decks of ships. But the roof has been neglected alike by poetry and the thrifty housewife who has long ago turned the attic into sleeping rooms and driven out the dusky fancies from the dim hiding places which delighted youth of old.

Yet the roof of a boat, its deck, is the most delightful place, and the roof of the house may be. Even the stage-coach has a roof for hospitality. Who has not munched and observed gaily from the top of a city bus riding abroad to view strange sights? Yet the roof of the house, where actual square yards of space may be availed of in order that fancy may have the freedom of potential acres of blue-vaulted sky, rosy with the sunset or dawn, glorious with stars and moon, the roof of the house, iterates this pangyrist, is as if it were not, and its utmost recognition in the city, where most of all it is needed, is to deck it with the weekly laundry.

Devotees of Flying

An American aeroplane manufacturer advertises the fact that his machines were used during 1913 by the following prominent men: Harold F. McCormick, William E. Scripps, Gerald Hanley, William Thaw, L. A. Vilas, W. Stephenson MacGordon, J. B. R. Verplanck, Barton L. Peck, George von Uffass, Elwood Doherty, David McCullough, Raoul Kennedy de Lemos, Capt. Ernest Bass, Marshall Earl Reid.

Progress Necessary

Sir William Ramsay says that man lives at all only in so far as he moves onward.

Putting on Humility

Only he who puts on the garment of humility finds how worthily it clothes his life.—Phillips Brooks.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



Something about a furnace.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Sovereign.

Vacuum Cleaner for the Cows

Vacuum cleaners work so fast and so well that the time is probably coming when sweeping and dusting by hand will be done away with and people will wonder how anybody ever got along trying to keep things clean with clumsy brooms and dust cloths. One of the very latest ways to use a vacuum cleaner is on some great farms where the coats of the cattle are kept as clean and smooth as if they were all going to the county fair. The vacuum cleaner is found to

work splendidly in keeping the cow's hair coat free from dust and dirt. The cattle can be groomed in this way much better than by a currycomb and they seem to like it. Perhaps coats of longer hair or fur could not be cleaned in this way, but for horses and cattle the vacuum cleaner seems to work very well.

For Others

Lord help me live from day to day, In such a self-forgetful way, That even when I kneel to pray, My prayer shall be for—OTHERS. Help me in all the work I do, To ever be sincere and true, And know that all I'd do for You, Must needs be done for—OTHERS. —C. D. Meigs in Our Dumb Animals.

Designs by Kaleidoscope

Textile designs produced by the kaleidoscope are among the interesting novelties of the hour. A small toy for children is going the round which is like a kaleidoscope except that instead of a sealed end within which bits of glass change position, as the instrument is slowly turned, a small open disk offers space for all sorts of little scraps of silk, glass, paper or the like. These may be laid upon it and then the disk is slowly moved on its central pivot under the mirrors and the familiar kaleidoscopic transformations take place. The charm of this is that one may experiment with an endless variety of fabrics and materials. The weave of cloth is magnified and with a few shreds of sewing silk, a wisp of a colored feather or a tiny artificial flower, forms of exquisite color and harmony are seen.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 15, 1914

France and the Entente Democratique

THE new French political party has at length been formed. It owes something to more than one of the groups into which the Chamber is divided, but in addition to this it includes in its ranks not only members of the senate, but men who have no seats in either of the two branches of the legislature. In reality what is being brought into existence is a new center party, something after the manner of what is being threatened in the United Kingdom. If this should pass from a success d'estime into a permanent success, it will necessitate the gradual recasting of the groups in the Chamber, for it must lead inevitably to the breaking up of the solidarity of the old Republican party which, ever since the fall of the Second Empire, has held undisputed sway in France.

From the moment Madame la Republique found her seat in the saddle, after the debacle at Sedan and the red incident of the Commune, the various groups which compose the Republican party, shifting now this way, and now that way, have made and unmade ministries, frequently without even entirely changing the personnel of the cabinet. M. Briand has succeeded M. Clemenceau, and M. Caillaux has given place to M. Poincare, nevertheless M. Poincare has proved just as much an Amurath as M. Clemenceau, and M. Caillaux no less an Amurath than M. Briand. It has been reserved for M. Briand, the fidus achates of M. Poincare, to give political effect of the proverb "nous avons change tout cela." The birth of the Entente Democratique has indeed, changed all that, and M. Jaures points out in language there is no mistaking, what the change means.

Heretofore there have been two parties in the Chamber, the extreme right or clerico-monarchical group, and the extreme left or socialistic group, unable to act together, and, even had this been possible, hopelessly outnumbered by the Republicans. M. Jaures is the leader of the socialists, and he sees that the immediate effect of the new departure will be to throw the Republican left into the arms of the socialists, and to make the Republican right dependent for office on the votes of the extreme right. To use M. Jaures' own phrase, M. Briand in office will be compelled to pay the price of the clericals and monarchists for their support. That, at any rate, is the danger some of the friends of the republic in other lands see also in the new nationalism. M. Poincare and M. Briand dispute this. Time will show who is right.

Ruling the Panama Canal Zone

THERE are imperative reasons why the matter of government of the Panama Canal Zone, its form and personnel, should be settled soon. There has been ample time for consideration of the issues involved and of the rival plans. If, as is now intimated, Colonel Goethals cannot be counted upon to remain as governor after he has completed his great task of construction and opening of the waterway, the country will be fortunate if it can count on another tested army officer to take the place. Civilian rule, with nominees selected on political grounds, is not the sort of crown the nation ought to select with which to top a great achievement.

Recent shifts and changes in the higher army ranks are interpreted by some persons as preparing the way for practical adoption by the United States administration of the plan of retaining army control of the zone, a not unnatural decision in view of the part the canal is expected to play in any military combat in which the United States may become involved. If, in a very real sense, the frontier of the United States now lies as far south as the isthmus, and if at the Canal Zone troops are to be garrisoned continually, what more natural than that control over the territory should be kept in the hands of men with disciplined administrative powers and a code of honor which still grips?

THE forests of Florida contain at present, it is said, 175 kinds of wood. This is the time of all times for Florida, therefore, to go wholeheartedly into the conservation movement. Some of the once glorious forest tracts farther north do not now contain even one kind of wood.

Academic Freedom of Thought

AT SOMEWHAT regular intervals the issue of liberty of thought and speech, especially the latter, arises to vex the college and university authorities of the United States. This recurrence is the more certain because of the share often played by politics in administration of the state universities and servility to donors that is implicit in the privately or denominationally supported college. There was a day when most of the cases of conflict between radical thinkers and teachers on the one hand and academic authorities on the other hand arose from alleged heresies in matters of theology and religious belief. That period was followed by an era of subtle or open attack if a professor of political economy or social science ventured to question a tariff policy based on protection of native industries. More recently academic offenders have been disciplined because their opinions, when openly proclaimed, have run counter to the individualistic, laissez-faire principles of doing business so often held by business men who have decided objections to having their own or other people's sons receive contrary instruction.

Inasmuch as probably nowhere in the United States have protection and laissez-faire economics had such loyal support over so long a period of time as in the commonwealth founded by William Penn, it is somewhat significant that the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, prophecies of action to the contrary notwithstanding, have just gone on record formally favoring full liberty of expression for the teachers they otherwise control. This action, welcome as it is, cannot offset the fact, however, that the national organizations of economists and sociologists at their recent sessions, felt it incumbent on them to federate, as it were, to protect them-

selves against what they believe is repression and suppression on the part of academic authorities. Prior to acting they intend to investigate. So, during the coming year, data respecting existing conditions and recent cases of dismissal will be gathered, and then common action agreed upon.

But even now there is virtual guild unity, and agreement on a defensive policy. Colleges summarily dismissing teachers are finding it difficult to induce teachers of any reputation to take the places made vacant by summary use of administrative authority. Teachers of economics and sociology, who now create issues with their administrative superiors, can do it conscious of the support of their fellows. Knowledge that such group loyalty exists will, of itself, diminish attacks on individual thinkers by critics who henceforth must face group resistance to injustice.

THE conditions in the Massachusetts State House with regard to the inequality of compensation of employees because of sex are of a character which may truthfully be pronounced universally prevalent. Although women in great and growing numbers are now employed in all the industries, trades and professions, woman as a factor in the world's activities has not as yet received the recognition to which she is entitled. Neither in public nor in private employment, speaking to the rule, is she considered a fixture. Despite her unquestionable talent, her business capabilities, her fidelity to trust, all of which often she demonstrates, recognition which is freely granted to men of equal or lesser merit, is often denied her. The withholding of this recognition carries with it discrimination in compensation. She is paid a woman's, not a man's wages, although she may be doing, and doing satisfactorily, a man's work.

There are many explanations for this, most of which were recounted recently in a Monitor article dealing with the phase of the question presented in the departments of the state government of Massachusetts. These explanations, however, may not be justly esteemed good reasons for the continuance of this state of affairs. Woman's relation to employment of the higher grades has changed completely in recent years. As an employee the regularity and permanence of her service are, in the main, usually as dependable as in the case of men. She has learned to stand upon her merits; she realizes that to hold positions of equal responsibility with men she must be equally responsible. Great multitudes of women now choose their vocations exactly as do men. They are just as ambitious to succeed in them. Their future is equally dependent upon them.

Within the last few years some of the largest cities in the United States have put women teachers upon a perfect equality with men so far as compensation is concerned. Everywhere there is a growing conviction that justice calls for such equality between the sexes. It will not be so difficult as it may seem to adjust the difficulties that arise. To bring about an equitable arrangement the first thing the great employing class must do is to concede that the woman worker should be at no disadvantage in the struggle for existence, comfort and independence, simply because she is a woman and that if she does a man's work, and does it as well as a man, she should have all that a man would be entitled to as pay for the doing of it. This conceded, the whole problem of sex discrimination in business will be in a fair way of working itself out.

Ideal Home Made Practical

TIME has worked a great change in the average view of agreeable home surroundings, and in no respect more pronouncedly, perhaps, than in the almost universal abandonment of stiffness for ease. The influence of the uncomfortable "best room," with its somber light and its haircloth upholstery, still lingers, of course, here and there and although it expresses itself in modern ways and things the effect is none the more cheering. There are some who still believe that rigidity of poise and hardness of outline are symptomatic of inherent dignity, but the great mass of cultured people in these later days are strongly imbued with the feeling that dignity and round corners and amiable curves are not incompatible.

It is encouraging to read, in the Monitor's household page and elsewhere, that practicability and beauty are combined in the outfitting of the ideal modern home. At first blush it may seem that there is some confusion of terms here, but there is not. That a home may be easy and comfortable as well as dignified, that a home may be practical as well as beautiful, are contentions that are as new to experience as to language. Words must be found to meet the new condition, and since new ones may not be coined with either readiness or impunity, old ones must be adapted. Once upon a time the dignified home was anything but comfortable, the beautiful home was anything but a place of ease. The "best room" was a chamber of awe. The best chairs were to be shunned rather than sat upon. The family shied at the best sofa. The carpets were to be swept only; to step upon them would have been desecration. Millions of children and men, and some women, seeking real comfort in the dignified homes of the long ago usually found it outdoors.

The pleasing thing just now is that there seems to be almost entire unanimity of opinion on the point that home is primarily a place to live in, to be comfortable in, and to be happy in.

A GERMAN chemist who has succeeded in making hard coal from the elements of which it is formed in the mines, estimates that it has taken 8,000,000 years for coal in the earth to assume its present condition. It must occur to anybody who gives proper thought to this matter that private ownership of the coal supply is a condition that borders upon the absurd.

SPEAKING of the present and future of the automobile business, and of the opportunities those in that industry have for doing many new and useful things, it is mentioned rather casually in the newspapers that in the single year of 1913 Californians paid \$50,000,000 for their supply of motor vehicles of all kinds.

PRESIDENT WILSON returned from Gulfport to Washington better prepared to handle many things, among them the prevalent impression at the capital that he does not play much of a game of golf.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

THE trend of public opinion in the United States is for absolute and not theoretical freedom of education. No child, no boy or girl, no young man or young woman who is deprived of free education for any cause can be truly said to be in the enjoyment of it. Constitutional obstacles may be found here and there; hair-splitting objections will be raised on the ground of paternalism; but enlightenment is so essential to liberty in its true sense that public sentiment will indorse and support in the future, we believe, much more progressive steps in popular education, primary, secondary and collegiate, than any so far taken.

A FREE educational system should be available to all desiring it. It was discovered long ago that free tuition in the public schools of the United States did not make education free to those who could not be provided with the necessary equipment. The cost of schoolbooks was seen to be a greater burden to many than a high tuition fee would be to some. Unless the conditions under which public education was carried on could be made freer, public education would continue to be, for a very considerable section of the population, free only in name. It did not require long for some of the states to change their policy in this regard. A few that undertook to furnish free schoolbooks found themselves, temporarily at least, balked by court decisions. In many of the states the free distribution, or free use of schoolbooks, has been found to work with perfect satisfaction.

It was necessary for California to amend its constitution that it might legally appropriate sufficient sums annually to supply its public school pupils with textbooks. The last Legislature of that state set aside \$500,000 to carry out the free schoolbook distribution plan for the period ending June 30, 1915. The act has cost the state in the first calendar year of its operation \$316,043.49, and the expectation is that the balance will be sufficient to meet all charges until the next appropriation shall be made. But it is hardly worth while to dwell upon this phase of the question. California has resources ample enough to meet every worthy call, and this is one of the worthiest. A reply to the criticism that in this, as in some other like matters, the need of state aid is special rather than general and that the majority would prefer to buy the schoolbooks, is found in the fact that a grand total of 1,461,623 books were distributed during the year.

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WITH simple but impressive ceremonies Mayor Mitchel of New York city has recently marked the completion of one of the greatest of modern engineering tasks. Like Los Angeles, the urban leviathan at the mouth of the Hudson has brought water from remote and lofty hills to quench thirst, keep itself clean, put out fires and do the other manifold tasks of portable and potable H₂O. In the one case the source of supply was the snows and lakes of the Sierras; in the other, the rains and valley reservoirs of the lower Catskills. Vast amounts have been spent, striking engineering feats accomplished, especially in the case of New York with the siphoning under the Hudson river. But in methods of construction, of conserving the interests of taxpayers, and of providing municipal revenue from the huge investment, there have been marked differences.

Advantage in this respect has been on the side of Los Angeles. She has no such questionable extravagance for an otherwise splendid enterprise as the metropolis has to face with mortification. Los Angeles is selling hydro-electric power produced from water that by this method first energizes machinery and later meets human needs. New York contracted out its Ashokan reservoirs and linking tunnels and it seems to have been mulcted. The western municipality built its own great plant and came out with a clean record. In this sense, so far as municipal methods are at stake, Los Angeles marks progress.

STRONG pressure is being brought to bear on the municipality of Cleveland, O., in favor of ownership and operation of a city coal mine. The position taken by proponents of the idea is that since the city government supplies other needs of the public and, in the main, does it well, there is no reason why it should not supply fuel to the people at a reasonable rate. Fuel is certainly an important public need, and coal mining, it would seem, should be regarded as a public utility.

It is estimated that Kansas bank deposits, when all the returns are in, will show \$600 for every family in the state. It is not in this respect only, however, that the Kansas family is up to a comfortable average.

THE controversialists of the baseball leagues have now, metaphorically speaking, possession of the field. They cannot hold it a minute, however, after the calling of the game. It will then belong to the fans.

THERE are states in the American Union which make greater pretensions than does Oklahoma to liberality in the political recognition of women, but it is only fair to say, considering everything, there are few states that in ordinary practice give more, relatively of course, to the disfranchised sex. Oklahoma is not a suffrage state. Its constitution, although one of the latest to be adopted, does not permit women to vote. Yet it is a fact that women hold office in the state. It has a woman commissioner of charities; one county has a woman commissioner of deeds, and the state has no less than fourteen women county school superintendents.

When Oklahoma adopted its constitution it was criticized for incorporating in its organic law many radical provisions. Strange to say, one granting equal suffrage to women was not among them. Judging from the satisfaction which it now seems to have in the service of women officeholders, it is to be presumed that if the constitution were to be adopted today the right of women to vote would be incorporated in that instrument.

But as matters stand, woman's status in Oklahoma is creditable to her and to the state. Here is a case where that which was refused as a political privilege is conceded as a right. Where woman has demonstrated her ability to fill office without the vote, it cannot be long before she shall be permitted to fill office as a voter.

Making Public Education Free

Catskills Water for New York

Status of Woman in Oklahoma